

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

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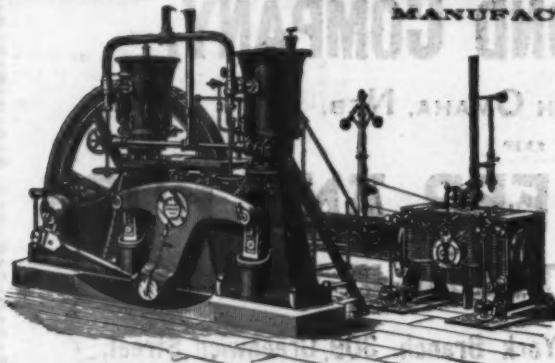
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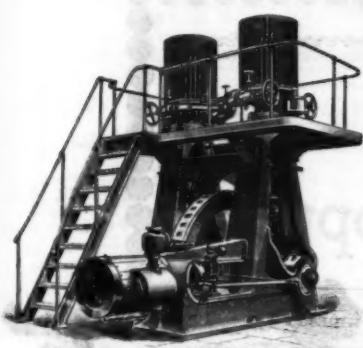
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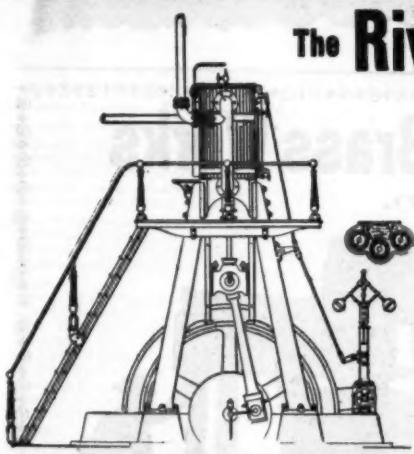
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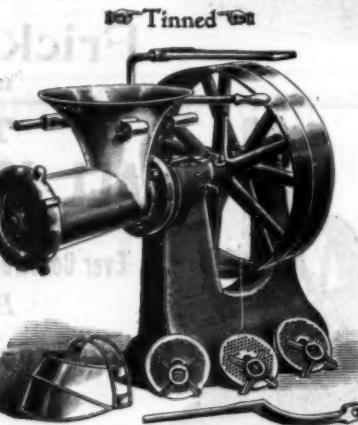
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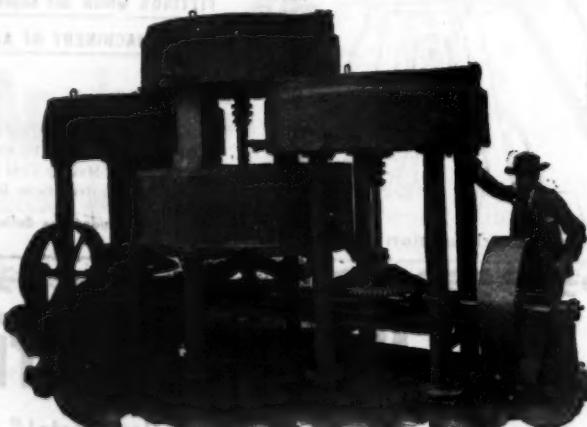
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Index to Advertisements can be found on Page 7.

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2 PACKAGES FOR 5 CENTS.

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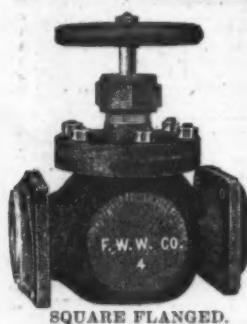
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Ammonia Fittings a Specialty.

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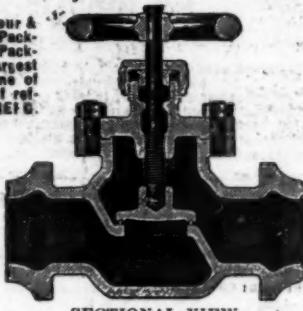
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SOUND JUDGMENT AND CORRECT SENTIMENT.

Contrary to all expectations the grave conflict of the United States with Spain has not as yet developed into its final phases. The gravity of the crisis is still more accentuated than in the vigorous preparations of the Army and Navy Departments, in the collective note presented by the representatives of six great powers of Europe to the President of the United States last Thursday. This extraordinary step emphasizes more than anything else the existence of the imminent danger of an appeal to arms. Under such conditions the business interests of the United States are surely entitled to raise their patriotic and experienced voice. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York fulfilled a patriotic duty in adopting unanimously and with great enthusiasm and determination the following resolutions which in changing the words "The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York" into the words "The Business Interests of the United States" would surely be adopted with the same unanimity and enthusiasm by the latter:

"The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York will, as in the past, so in the future, never fail, when the Republic calls, to stand by the common cause in a spirit of patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice. It will always recognize as its own the interests and the honor of the country:

"It heartily sympathizes with the efforts of the people of Cuba to secure the blessings of civil liberty and good government. It deplores their sufferings and stands ready to do its full share in alleviating their distress. It earnestly hopes that abundant and effective aid may be afforded them by peaceable means:

"It does not shrink from the troubles, sacrifices, and afflictions which war brings with it, whenever war is imperatively demanded by the safety or the honor of the Republic. But it believes that war with its incalculable horrors and miseries, when brought on without meritorious necessity, is not only a calamity, but a crime—a crime from which the human conscience must recoil.

"Recolored, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, therefore, most heartily applauds the pacific policy so wisely, nobly, and nobly pursued by President McKinley. It pledges to that policy its firm and active support, and it calls upon the representatives of the people to sustain and aid the President in his patriotic endeavor to secure justice to our suffering neighbors, while at the same time preserving the inestimable boon of peace to our own country."

This is indeed sound judgment and correct sentiment. Let us strive for peace with honor up to the very last moment. The people of the United States must be just as little war-at-any-price-men as they can be peace-at-any-price-men. And when after exhausting all the honorable means to preserve peace, the horrors of war appear to be inevitable, let us accept this situation with the unfaltering determination that the honor of the American flag must be maintained at all risks. In this year of trials, this is the only correct Easter-tide sentiment.

ELECTRICITY IN PACKINGHOUSES.

In other columns of this issue we print dispatches from Sioux City and St. Joseph stating that the packhouses of Swift and Company and Nelson Morris & Co. in St. Joseph, were started quite recently, and that of Cudahy, in Sioux City, will soon be in operation. All of these packhouses will be operated by electricity, a fact which is interesting to both packers and electrical companies. The packers are well known as progressive, wide-awake men—men who have made their fortunes by their strict business principles and their aptitude to economize in the cost of operations. Fortunes are made in large establishments, not so much by the amount of business done as, in the many phases of economy practiced. Each probable item of saving is carefully studied and if

feasible is at once put into operation, no matter what its first cost may be. This has been proven by the avidity with which packers have seized upon electrical power as a means whereby they could run their plants economically, and though still in its infancy—not electricity, but its use in packinghouses—it has advanced with giant strides. There are many packing establishments in this country but very few of which are equipped with the money-saving devices that electricity alone can supply. Here is a field for electrical companies that is far reaching as well as profitable. Packers are wealthy men; show them ways and means to economize in the operation of their plants and whatever the first cost may be they will not stop at anything to equip their works with it.

The use of electricity in packinghouses is varied. It can be made to run the machinery and for lighting the establishment. It has many advantages. It decreases the cost of operation; it is flexible; each machine can be separately controlled without interfering with the work of any other machine. The breaking down of an unimportant apparatus will not necessitate the stopping of the entire plant or floor, something which unfortunately happens very frequently, as every manager knows. An electric equipment is clean, not unsightly, and takes up little, if any, of the valuable space of a factory. Electric power is more convenient to distribute and control and can be used for a great many purposes—for elevators, hoists, conveying machinery, etc., besides tramways, which could be operated on the trolley principle. All these can be controlled from one source of power, something which cannot be done by the ordinary steam plant.

Another great point to consider is this: It will cost less for light, as the power that operates the machinery will light the establishment. Here is a great field for electric lamps, both enclosed and open. Electric illumination is, without doubt, far better than gas, for statistics have proven that workmen can accomplish more and are far healthier working by electricity than by gas or other light. This is another source of economy for the packers to consider.

Altogether the application of electric power in packinghouses, etc., is exceedingly economical and the adoption of electric power for steam power can be made so easily that no one need hesitate. One great fact to consider is this: Have the work done well in the beginning; it may cost more at first, but will be cheaper in the end. We are in constant communication with some of the best electrical companies and will be glad to furnish any interested reader or advertiser with data and such information as he may require.

ICE MACHINES IN AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

It can be safely stated that there exists today an excellent field in Australia, South America, Mexico and Central America, besides the West Indian Islands, for the introduction of American machines and refrigerating apparatus. It is really surprising that our business men in this line of trade have neglected the golden opportunities held out for them in these countries. A careful canvass of the matter discloses the fact that no determined effort has been made in Australia by American manufacturers of this line of goods to obtain a market for their products. The other countries are being worked up somewhat, but there are still many opportunities. Several manufacturers recently acknowledged that they have made no effort to build up a trade in Australia. England is successfully building the large machines for the manufac-

ture of ice in large quantities and for use in breweries; but she has as yet not made much headway in turning out the smaller machines. The principal demand in this line of trade in the warm countries is for a machine that will manufacture a small amount of ice per day and also contain a refrigerating compartment. The cost of ice in these climates is tremendous, and the purchase of one of the small machines does away with its use entirely. Those who can afford to operate a machine or conduct a business which would be greatly benefited by its use prefer it because there is sometimes difficulty in securing ice if a cargo happens to be belated.

With these facts in view, we believe all our ice machine manufacturers will see the advisability of establishing a trade with these countries in ice machines. American machines can always compete with foreign, for besides being built better and more substantial, the cost of production is much less on account of improved methods of manufacture. "The National Provisioner," having a large circulation in these countries, is continually receiving inquiries about ice machines, a fact that influences it to make the above remarks. We will gladly place our information at the disposal of any of our subscribers or advertisers who may be interested.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(MARGARINE.)

The stocks of oleo oil in Rotterdam at the opening of the present week were 500 tcs.; no New York steamer arrived in that market, but 2,000 tcs. arrived by the Baltimore boat. New York brands were not on spot in Holland this week, hence no sales of same took place except for shipment, and for this 40 was paid in small way.

Of Western oil, the spot sales on Wednesday were Morris' extra at 39 and Monarch at 37, followed by small sales on Thursday at 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 40.

The steamer Edam, from New York, is due in Rotterdam next Monday. That day is a holiday in Europe.

Neutral lard has shown more activity, but the views of packers are still above the prices which churners want to pay.

The European butter markets are lower.

SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending April 1:

April 1. Modoc sold at 37 florins.
50 tcs. sold.
2. United sold at 38 florins.
2. Harrison sold at 38 florins.
2. Eastman Extra sold at 37 florins.
2. Calumet sold at 37 florins.
2. Swift Extra sold at 37 florins.
2. Orange King sold at 37 florins.
2. Midland sold at 35 florins.
2. Swift oleo sold at 33 florins.
2. Englewood sold at 33 florins.
Sales this week, 7,500 tcs.
Stocks to-day, 500 tcs.
6. Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.
6. Supreme Extra sold at 39 florins.
6. Monarch sold at 37 florins.
6. Brilliant Extra sold at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
600 tcs. sold.
7. Helmet sold at 40 florins.
7. Morris Extra sold at 40 florins.
7. Morris Extra sold at 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
7. Cudahy Extra sold at 39 florins.
500 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

April 1. Per Steamer Ohio from Baltimore—Armour P. Co., 380; Swift, 380; Morris, 240; Pittsburgh P. Co., 60. Total, 1,080 tcs.

April 2. Per Steamer Werkendam—Stern, 150; United, 75; Eastman, 340; Hugh Cook, 68; Isaac, 36; Armour & Co., 1,040; B. & S., N. Y., 22; S. & S., N. C., 312; Hammond, 120; Swift, 390. Total, 2,772 tcs.

April 4. Per Steamer Farrington from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 250; Swift, 1,070; Morris, 360. Total, 1,680 tcs.

April 4. Per Steamer Adelina Patti from Baltimore—Swift, 65; Morris, 300; Cudahy P. Co., 125; St. Louis B. & P. Co., 75; Cincinnati Ab. Co., 26. Total, 591 tcs.

April 7. Per Steamer Durango from Baltimore—Pittsburgh Prov. Co., 180; Hately Bros., 125; Swift, 400; Armour & Co., 700.

Neutral Lard.

April 1. Per Steamer Ohio from Baltimore—Swift, 365; Friedman, 300; Kingan, 40; Armour & Co., 25; Cudahy P. Co., 150; Morris, 50. Total, 930 tcs.

April 2. Per Steamer Werkendam—Hammond, 145 tcs.

April 4. Per Steamer Farrington from Baltimore—Kingan, 230; Morris, 120; C. F. P. Co., 100; Friedman, 500. Total, 970 tcs.

April 4. Per Steamer Adelina Patti from Baltimore—Cincinnati Ab. Co., 31; Swift, 90; International, 125; Armour & Co., 250; Cleveland P. Co., 120. Total, 619 tcs.

April 7. Per Steamer Durango from Baltimore—International, 120; Friedman, 280; Swift, 68; Morris, 420.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the wt.

THE OUTLOOK BETTER—STEADY REDUCTIONS OF STOCKS IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE—INSUFFICIENT RECEIPTS OF HOGS—PACKERS GETTING CONTROL OF THE STUFF—THEREFORE OCCASIONAL EASY PRICES.

Whatever changes to easier prices have been made this week they have been brought about more by the packers themselves. Recently in the advancing tendency the long interest was becoming pronounced; it had arranged itself in a more general way to ignore the possibilities from an upset outside condition, in possible war and the effect of temporary or otherwise more stringent money markets, and to consider the statistical conditions of the products. The most decided strength came about on the statements of the Chicago stocks, and especially in the marked reductions in the holding of lard, while subsequently the report of the world's visible supply of lard, exhibiting not only a material reduction, but indicating the large consumption upon the Continent, quickened the desire of speculators to take hold. After the enormous shipments that have been made from this country to the Continent distributing centers to find that the holdings abroad are comparatively moderate, points to the conclusion that there will be no difficulty in marketing the outputs to the foreign sources and that further advanced prices would not sensibly shorten the buying interest on the other side. This week has shown continued full interest over buying lard for export, with some large lots taken for through shipments from the West, while the Continent and English shippers have been to a good degree interested in meats. It is considered that in the event of a war that provisions would cost more money laid down in Europe, and that it would be a question of only a short time before any temporary depression over the prices here would give way, under the natural drift then of the leading consuming staples to an advancing tendency. The export markets, therefore, have not regarded the feature of possible war with as much concern as previously for about a fortnight; they have wanted supplies and they are prepared and do take them freely. It is probable that there would be an even enlarged movement if ocean freight room could be had freely and with less firm rates. At this writing possibilities of war are not as threatening, and in the event of a doing away with excitement in connection with it, it is altogether likely that the speculators will take up in vigorous form again their movements for better prices of provisions, and in which they had partly relapsed efforts on the first announcement of more serious trouble over the Cuban situation. The speculation has improved for a few days, but it has not been of the urgent character needed for marked stimulus to affairs all around. Indeed, at times through the week some of the packers have been arranged against any disposition to force prices upward. It looked as though the long side on the part of the outsiders was getting most too strong for the packers to feel comfortable over their getting control, and they were shaking it out to some extent, while the receipts of hogs were larger and furnished as well a motive to keep the products down in order to get in the hogs before the temper should be too strong the other way for the products. The Cudahy interests, but as well some of the other packers, were at times unloading on any little bulge and forced off any improvement. But

where there has been any unloading on the part of the packers it has represented long stuff that showed a profit, while it had not materially interfered with the prices of the cash products, as there has been sufficient demand for most supplies of the latter to make the packers a little independent. Added to the good export movement must soon come an enlarged home distribution. With the Lenten season over there may be expected a swelling of Southern demands, and particularly as that section has been rather conservative over its takings of supplies for a considerable time. In New York there has been more done this week in lard for the Continent, and at stronger prices; but the compound product seems to be in full stock in Europe and meets here with little export attention. The city cutters are turning out fewer meats, by reason of the high cost of hogs and the inability to get much of a profit at present. Bellies and shoulders, however, are rather stronger in price.

The Chicago stocks for the month had fallen off about 24,700 tcs. lard, and were 135,618 tcs., while last year at this time they were 248,773 tcs. Short ribs had shown a stock of only 16,942,586 lb, against 21,081,423 lb March 1. The stock of pork there was not so large as had been looked for, although greater than the previous March, including 72,572 bbls. new nad, 51,991 bbls. old, against 61,739 bbls. and 61,261 bbls. respectively March 1. Of sweet pickled hams there was a stock of 53,261,389 lb, against 51,814,346 lb March 1.

New York stocks April 1: 16,558 tcs. prime lard and 330 tcs. off grade ditto, against 17,159 tcs. and 915 tcs. respectively last month; 17,257 bbls. old pork and 3,091 bbls. new ditto, against 13,302 bbls. and 2,687 bbls. last month.

In the statement of the world's visible supplies of lard there was shown a sharper decrease in Europe than had been expected, considering the enormous shipments that had been made hence for a long period, and which pointed out the fact of the readiness of consumers there to use up liberally the offerings at the current prices. In Hamburg there had been a decrease for the month of 8,000 tcs., with a stock held there of 15,000 tcs., against 23,000 tcs. last month, while the entire visible had decreased for the month 61,462 tcs., and was 354,529 tcs., against 415,991 tcs. March 1, and 533,074 tcs. April 1, 1897. The total supplies in Europe were 108,000 tcs., or a loss of 10,000 tcs. for the month, while afloat there were 70,000 tcs., against 75,000 tcs. March 1.

The Cuban markets have taken few meats as there has been a good deal of trouble over getting freight room. The steamer of the middle of the week was crowded with miscellaneous freight, including about 15,000 bags corn, and which was the largest single order ever completed for Havana. There were also 300 tcs. city lard out on that steamer.

The exports from the Atlantic ports were last week again larger of lard and meats than at the same time last year, but they were much under the enormous volume of the previous week. They were 3,729 bbls. pork, 15,231,372 lb lard and 21,453,283 lb meats, against same week last year, 6,957 bbls. pork, 14,085,810 lb lard and 19,007,014 lb meats.

The Chicago shipments last week were 3,923 bbls. pork, 13,639,249 lb lard, and 19,342,954 lb meats, against same week last year, 9,784 bbls. pork, 5,758,014 lb lard, and 12,910,944 lb meats.

In tierced beef there is little doing on English account with a difference of about 50c. per tierce, with \$16.00 bid and \$16.50 asked. Barreled lots have a good sale and at strong prices.

The city extra India meat quoted from \$16.50, barreled beef quoted at \$9.25@\$9.50

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, April 9th, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., April 19th, 1898, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Baking powder, beans, rice, coffee, teas, sugars, vinegar, candles, soap, laundry and toilet, salt, canned articles, chocolate, flavoring extracts, syrups, spices, stationery, tobacco, starch, brushes, matches, towels, &c., &c. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelope containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 29th, 1898, and addressed to J. F. WESTON, Lieut.-Col. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND Fresh Vegetables.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, New York, N. Y., March 19, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., April 26, 1898, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering in bulk at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months, commencing July 1, 1898: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Long Island Head, Mass.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Sheridan's Point, Va.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willet's Point, N. Y. Also the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use at above-named posts (except Fort Myer, Fort Washington, Washington Barracks, Allegheny Arsenal and Watervliet Arsenal) during five months commencing July 1, 1898; and in addition to potatoes and onions, at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50 deg. Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals to be opened April 26, 1898," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. **WELLS WILLARD, Major, Acting Chief Com'y.**

for mess, \$10@\$11 for packet and \$11.25@\$12.25 for family. For beef hams a slow sale to smokers, while the packers are more urgent sellers; \$22.50@\$23 quoted for car lots.

The features to the market for the week were: On Saturday (April 2) the receipts of hogs were 33,000 head, including 15,200 head at Chicago, against same day last year 28,700 head and 13,200 head respectively. There was very little done, and the fluctuations were infrequent.

On Monday there was an advance at the opening of 25c. for pork, and 5 points for lard and ribs, and after frequent fluctuations there was a wind up of 22c. rise on pork for the day, 12 points on May lard and 5@7 points on July lard, while ribs closed at an advance of 12 points. There were fewer hogs in than looked for. The English packers were selling early, as well as Viles, at the advance, and most of it long stuff, upon which they had secured profits. It was thought that the Chicago Packing Co. was also selling. Ondaboy and Armour were buyers of the products generally, and Baldwin-Gurney were also buyers. Other local houses were also taking in the offerings. There was some general selling of long stuff as profits were shown. The com-

mission houses had more buying orders. Hogs at the yards were up 10c. Receipts of hogs at the West were 50,000 head, including 23,000 head at Chicago, against same day last year, 38,500 head and 18,900 head respectively.

On Tuesday a holiday at Chicago. In New York Western steam lard sold at 5.57½ for 250 tcs. and 75 tcs. city sold at 5.25. Refined for Continent was 5.85. There were 75 boxes clear bellies, 16-lb average, sold at 5%@5% and 600 pickled shoulders at 4½; also 1,500 pickled hams at 7½@7¾. Hogs at 5%@5%. Receipts of hogs at the West 48,000 head, including 19,000 head at Chicago; same day last year, 38,800 head and 18,900 head respectively.

On Wednesday, at Chicago, pork opened 5@7 lower; lard and ribs, 7 points down, reacting 10@13 for pork, and 2@3 points for lard and ribs, closing at 2 advance for pork and 5@7 points for lard and ribs. Receipts of hogs at the West, 81,000 head, including 30,000 head at Chicago; same day last year, 61,600 head and 23,400 head, respectively; the packers were sellers generally; the buyers were commission houses and the local trade. The Cudahy interests were believed to be the most prominent sellers. The undertone was strong. The packers seemed to be more as pounding the stuff to get it back again.

On Thursday there was a decline through larger receipts of hogs, and a pressure of the packers over selling, yet the latter not attempted in a large way, the desire more to get the hogs at easy figures. Cash demands were not as large; yet they were of fair volume. Rosoloson had sold lard, and the Cudahy interests also moderately. Swift and the Anglo were buyers. The receipts of hogs at the West were 71,000 head, against 40,000 head same day last year. The close was 7 lower on pork, 5@7 points down on lard, and 5 points on ribs.

Prices have been as follows: On Saturday (April 2), at Chicago: Pork—April closed at 9.60; May opened at 9.62, sold to 9.75, back to 9.60, closed at 9.65; July opened at 9.70, sold to 9.82, back to 9.72, up to 9.80, closed at 9.77. Lard—April closed at 5.17 nominal; May opened at 5.12 bid, sold to 5.17, down to 5.12, up to 5.20, closed at 5.20 asked; July opened at 5.15, sold up to 5.27, closed at 5.27 asked; Sept. closed at 5.32 bid. Ribs—April closed at 5.12@5.15; May opened at 5.07, sold to 5.15, back to 5.10, closed at 5.12@5.15; July opened at 5.17, sold to 5.25, closed at 5.22; Sept. closed at 5.30.

On Monday, at Chicago: Pork—April closed at 9.82 nominal; May opened at 9.90, sold to 9.92, down to 9.77, up to 9.90, down to 9.80, closed at 9.87; July opened at 9.90, sold up to 10.00, down to 9.87, up to 10.02, closed at 9.97. Lard—April closed at 5.30 nominal; May opened at 5.25, sold to 5.30, down to 5.25, up to 5.32, closed at 5.32; July opened at 5.32@5.35, sold to 5.37, down to 5.32, up to 5.40, closed at 5.37@5.40; Sept. opened at 5.45, declined to 5.40, closed at 5.45 bid. Ribs—April closed at 5.25 nominal; May opened at 5.25, sold to 5.27, down to 5.22, up to 5.27, closed at 5.25 bid; July opened at 5.35, declined to 5.30, closed at 5.35 asked.

In New York: Western steam lard was offered at 5.55; city steam sold at 5.30 for 90 tcs. Refined lard was advanced to 5.85 for Continent, 6.25 for South America, and 7.85 for do. kegs.

Hogs at 5% to 5%. City meats were offered at easy prices. There were sales of 23,000 pounds pickled bellies at 5%@5% for 12 lb average; 5% for 14 lb average, and 5%@5% for 10 lb average; 750 pickled shoulders at 4½, and 1,800 pickled hams at 7½@7¾. Pork—Mess and job lots, was advanced to 9.75@10.00; short clear, at 10.50@12.50; family mess, at 10.50@12.00.

On Tuesday, a holiday at Chicago.

On Wednesday, at Chicago: Pork—April closed at 9.85, nominal; May opened at 9.82, sold up to 9.92, back to 9.90, closed at 9.90; July opened at 9.90, advanced to 10.03, closed at 9.97. Lard—April closed 5.22 nominal; May opened at 5.22@5.25, sold to 5.27, closed at 5.25 asked; July opened at 5.32, sold at 5.35, closed at 5.30@5.32; September opened at 5.40, closed at 5.37@5.40. Ribs—April closed at 5.20, nominal; May opened at 5.17, sold to 5.22, closed at 5.20; July opened at 5.27@5.30, declined to 5.25, advanced to 5.30, closed at 5.27; September closed at 5.35. In New York the Havana steamer took out 300 tcs. city lard, which cost about \$5.75, iron bound packages; other sales of city were 80 tcs. city at 5.25. Pork sold at 9.75@10.00 for 350 barrels; 250 barrels sold at 11.00@11.50 for family mess and 10.50@12.50 for short clear Western steam lard on spot at 5.25. Refined for Continent 5.80.

On Thursday, at Chicago: Pork—April closed at 9.80, nominal; May opened at 9.85, sold down to 9.77, closed at 9.82; July opened at 9.92, sold at 9.95, down to 9.85, closed at 9.90. Lard—April closed at 5.15, nominal; May opened at 5.22, declined to 5.15, closed at 5.15@5.17; July opened at 5.30, was down to 5.22 bid, closed at 5.25 asked; September closed at 5.30 bid. Ribs—April closed at 5.15 nominal; May opened at 5.20, closed at 5.15 bid; July opened at 5.25, sold at 5.27, closed at 5.22 bid; September closed at 5.27@5.30. In New York: Western steam lard at 5.50; city steam at 5.25, and 60 tcs. sold; refined at 5.80 for Continent; 6.25 for South America; 7.35 for do. kegs. Hogs at 5%@5%. Sales of 10,000 pounds pickled bellies at 5% for 12 lb average; quoted 6 for 10 lb average and 5½ for 14 lb average. Clear bellies, boxed, at 5% for 16 lb average; 6 for 14 lb do., and 6½@6¾ for 12 lb do.; sale of 50 boxes clear bellies, 16 lb average, at 5%; fat backs, boxed, at 5 for city, and 5½ for Eastern.

To-day (Friday) there was a weak opening on pork, followed by an advance of 10, 2 points advance on lard and 5 points more rise, with 2 points decline on ribs, and an advance of 5 points, followed by moderate changes. There was further selling by the packers, through the larger receipts of hogs. The packers were having a liberal export trading in lard and meats. Chicago was for pork: April closed at 9.80, nominal; May opened at 9.75, sold to 9.82, closed at 9.82; July opened at 9.85, sold to 9.95, closed at 9.92. Lard—April closed at 5.15 nominal; May opened at 5.15 bid, sold to 5.20, closed at 5.17; July opened at 5.22, sold to 5.27, closed at 5.25; September opened at 5.30, sold to 5.32, closed at 5.32. Ribs—April closed at 5.17, nominal; May closed at 5.17; July opened at 5.20, sold to 5.23, closed at 5.25@5.27. In New York Western steam lard was 5.47½. No other changes.

JERKED BEEF EXPORTS TO CUBA.

Consul Swalm writes from Montevideo, Feb. 18, 1898:

"I desire to call attention to the fact that the exportations of tasajo (hung or jerked beef) direct from South American ports to Cuba continue large. In the Cuban markets this product of the beef-curing industry sells at from \$2.60 to \$2.90 for an arroba of 25 pounds (Spanish). It seems to me that our beef packers should get control of the market, and that they could make the product cheaper and better. It is at least worth examination."

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TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—Since the sale made last Friday of 500 hds. city in one line to an English shipper at 3 9-16, and noted in our previous publication, there had been nothing done in city up to the close of Wednesday, outside of one lot of 50 hds. which brought 3%. The position is just this: That the largest English buyers upon this market recently seem temporarily satisfied; they had bought since the first of January rather enormous quantities of American tallow, as covering the tiered goods at the neighboring ports, as well as the large blocks of hogheads in the New York market, and they are now in a position to be a little indifferent. When the market appears all right to them they will probably drop in again, since American tallow must be had, it is thought, again freely, in the deficient supplies from Australia and the generally moderate stocks in England. But these English shippers will take their own time over buying, and they appear to be watching until affairs here are fully settled. The belief is that if a large line of city was wanted it could be had at 3 9-16, but that a buyer of about 50 hds. would have to pay 3%. There is an accumulation of city here, just how much cannot be determined; it is believed that about 1,000 hds. are held, and that this week's make comes in entirely to add to that. The production is about 900 hds. weekly. On Thursday there was nothing done in city; there were 220 hds. taken in on contracts at 3%, as the basis of the latest previous sale, but sales could not be made over 3 9-16, while there is absence of open demand even at that. Friday's market will be found at the close of this review.

The London market was rather tame at its Wednesday's auction sale, with some grades there easier, but was generally unchanged. In edible tallow there has been business in city to the extent of 300 tcs. at 4 1/2, and 150 tcs. country at 4. The melters in the country are for the most part forwarding their productions promptly, and they are not believed to be holding large supplies; there have been sales of 275,000 lb. country, packages free, at 3% for fair to 3 1/2 for prime, while 75,000 lb. fancy sold at 3% to an exporter. In Chicago the soap trade has become a freer buyer, and it has found unwilling sellers there except at an advance; there were two sales there of prime packers, covering 750 tcs., at 4, which was 1/2% advance, and that is about as low as the goods can be had at the close.

Quotations in Chicago are 4 for prime packers, 2 1/2@3% for No. 2 ditto, 3 1/2@3% for No. 1 city renderers, 3 1/2@3% for No. 1 country and 3@3% for No. 2 ditto.

To-day (Friday) after a sale of 100 hds. city made to an English shipper on Wednesday at 3%, the market is held rather firmly with inability to buy under 3%, but the largest shippers do not want to pay over 3 9-16. The contract delivered for the week for 225 hds. went in at 3%. In edible tallow there have been sales of 600 tcs. at 4 1/2@4 1/2, mainly at 4 1/2 for city. In country made sales of 80,000 lb. at 3 1/2@3%, as to quality.

OLEO STEARINE.—The pressers are making accumulations steadily, but they are holding on to them with the expectation that the provision market will do better and that the lard refiners will need the goods. Just now they could not sell at all freely. Not over 4 9-16 could be made, while to 4% is asked. At Chicago the pressers there are asking 4%, but it is doubtful if they could market large quantities over 4%.

To-day (Friday) there was firmness at 4% asked, with 4 9-16 bid; there had been sales of a car lot here at 4%, delivered, and 150,000 lb at the West at 4.60@4.62%.

LARD STEARINE.—There is little Western on offer; it might bring 6; the city pressers could not get from the lard refiners more than 6 1/2; it is doubtful if a large lot could be bought at that of special brands for export.

GREASE STEARINE.—The pressers have made fewer sales, but they have reduced their holdings a good deal latterly, and are quite confident over their current supplies on the basis of late transactions. Sales of 75 tcs. yellow at 3.40, 75 tcs. white at 3 1/2, 100,000 lb yellow on private terms. Quotations are 3% for white and 3 1/2@3% for yellow, while at Chicago 3 1/2@3% quoted for white and 3 1/2@3% for yellow.

GREASE.—The pressers have been less anxious buyers, yet they have secured some stock, and for the best grades had met firm prices. The shippers have taken a few lots of the low grades. There have been sales of 400 tcs. A white at 3 1/2@3%, 150 tcs. B white at 3 1/2 and 150 tcs. yellow at 2.85@2.90. The Chicago market is having a fair degree of attention and is at steady prices. Quotations in New York: A white at 3 1/2@3%, B white at 3 1/2@3%, yellow at 2 1/2@3%, bone at 3@3%, brown at 2 1/2@2%. At Chicago: A white quoted at 3 1/2@3%, B white at 3 1/2@3%, yellow at 2 1/2%, brown at 2 1/2@2%.

LARD OIL.—It is becoming more difficult to buy, except at advanced prices. Lard costs more money and the pressers are compelled to get the difference out of the oil and stearine. They are not finding that the manufacturers are more ready to buy than latterly, because they have not yet sufficiently reduced their accumulations, as they had bought heavily previously. The outputs of the pressers, however, are not large, while their accumulations have been drawn upon a little latterly by the distributors, who had been encouraged by the previous decline, and with the belief that they held that the lard market would come up to some such strength as it has shown this week. There is not an excessive amount of Western oil on offer. The market ranges from 43 to 45, with some small lots held above the outside price.

CORN OIL.—The West seems to be getting rid of a good deal of its production direct. So far as concerns the New York market, there are few orders appearing, while these are of a jobbing character. If competing fats should advance, and which the makers of corn oil think probable, they are holding their supplies so well in hand that they could secure an advance for them, and most of the makers at the West have an expectation of more firmness. Quoted at present nominal at 3.00@3.20, the latter for small lots.

PECULIAR PRODUCTS OF A PORKER.

A dispatch Tuesday from Chicago says: Experts employed in the slaughter pen of Charles L. Wissmath & Sons' packinghouse made a remarkable discovery while killing a hog. A fine looking porker was run down the chute, and after the knife was thrust into his throat and he was strung up by the hind legs and scraped as clean as a whistle, he was cut open, ready for the final dressing. When the stomach was removed it fell to the floor with a clang and a rattle. The stomach was hurriedly opened by the curious employés, who found fully a pound a scrap iron in the paunch. It consisted of pieces of bolts, tacks, nails and other bric-a-brac of a like character.

AN INTERESTING LAW CASE.

The case of the Fort Worth Packing Company vs. the Consumers' Meat Company, recently decided by the Maryland Court of Appeals and reported in the Baltimore Daily Record, involved the construction of the provision of the statute of frauds making void contracts for the sale of goods for the price of \$50 or upward unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods sold and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing is signed by the parties. It appeared that the appellee made a contract with the appellant for the purchase of a carload of fresh beef, the contract being made at Fort Worth by the president of the appellee company. The contract was not in writing, and nothing was given in earnest or part payment. The president, however, saw the cattle killed, dressed and packed, superintended the loading of the beef, and expressed himself as satisfied with its quality and condition, and agreed that it would be paid for when it arrived in Baltimore. The beef was shipped to the order of the Fort Worth Packing Company, Baltimore. The bill of lading was marked "Shipper's order. Notify Consumers' Meat Company, Baltimore, Md.," and a draft was drawn by the Fort Worth Packing Company on the Consumers' Meat Company for the price of the beef. The drawee refused to accept the draft and levied an attachment on the meat when it arrived in Baltimore. The court held that the contract could not be enforced for the reason that there was no delivery of the beef; that there never was any purpose to vest the right of possession in the purchaser unless he should pay the draft, and that the purchaser never took possession and never paid the draft.—Bradstreets.

SOME PRACTICAL SOAP RECIPES.

GLYCERINE SHAVING SOAP.—Cocoanut oil, No. 1, 25 parts; 38° B. soda lye, 23 parts; water, 60 parts; 24° B. potash solution, 3 parts; tallow, 35 parts; 24° B. glycerine, 70 parts; 96 per cent. spirit, 25 parts; pale resin, 1 1/2 parts; perfume, 2 parts.

GLYCERINE SOAP.—Stock soap, 5,000 parts; bergamot oil, 9 parts; citronella oil, 6 parts; palmarosa oil, 12 parts; English lavender oil, 6 parts; linolee oil, 4.5 parts; Radix iurea florentin, 50 parts; Peru balsam, 7.5 parts; sassafras oil, 7.5 parts; orris root oil, 1.5 parts; petitgrain oil, 1.5 parts; Ol. liqui Rhodii, 3 parts.

ORRIS SOAP.—Tallow, 35 parts; coconut oil, No. 1, 25 parts; 27° B. glycerine, 70 parts; 38° B. soda lye, 34 parts; 25° B. potash lye, 5 parts; 95 per cent. spirit, 20 parts; pale resin, 0.2 parts; perfume, 0.451 parts; orris infusion, 15 parts (this infusion consists of 34 parts radix iurea florentin and 20 parts of 96 per cent. spirit.—Seifenfabrikant.

HISTORY OF SAUSAGE.

Germany has just celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the sausage, which dates back to 897 A. D. Very different, however, was the ancient sausage from the one we know. The former was simply made of a goat's stomach stuffed with fat and blood. It was not till the tenth century that chopped pork was used, and the sausages of Frankfort and Strasbourg began to be famous in 1500, thanks to the introduction into Germany of cinnamon and saffron.

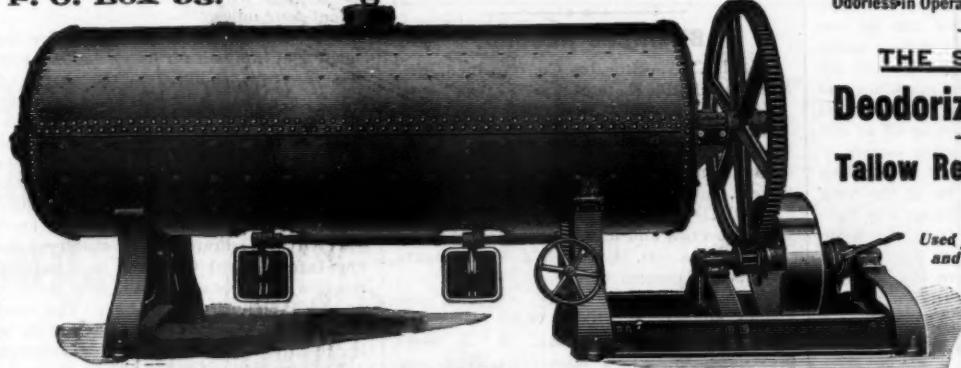
The McKees Rocks Artificial Ice Company, of which W. L. Singer is president, has commenced the erection of a plant on Chartiers avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., which, when completed, will cost \$25,000. The plant will be in operation June 1.

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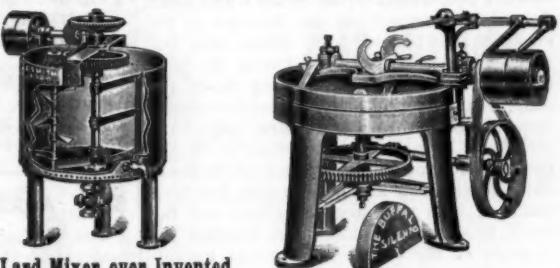
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ELECTRICITY AT THE CUDADY PACKINGHOUSE IN SIOUX CITY.

(Special Dispatch to The National Provisioner.)

The Cudahy packinghouse in Sioux City is to be operated by electricity. The plant will consist of two batteries of boilers and two engines, one of 350 horse power and one of 150 horse power. There will be two generators, so arranged that they can be run together or separately. There will be a motor in each one of the various departments for furnishing power to the various machines and apparatus, these motors being so arranged that the power can be turned on or off at will without interfering with the other motors or machinery. All of the machinery for lighting and power transmission will be of the very latest and most improved patterns. The electric lighting will be derived from the same plant, both incandescent and arc lights. (We hope to be able to place before our readers, in a short time, a fuller description of this interesting plant.—Ed.)

SWIFT'S NEW WESTERN PLANT.

Last week St. Joseph, Mo., witnessed the opening of what can well be considered one of the most complete and best arranged packing-houses in the world. This plant is the one erected by Swift and Company, and has been in course of erection for seven months. As has been aptly said by a gentleman who recently inspected the plant, "It seems to be the sum, in one concern, of all their other houses in the country."

The capacity of the plant will be 7,000 hogs, 3,000 sheep and 1,400 cattle per diem, and running at full capacity the plant will give employment to 1,800 men, exclusive of office and outside employés, who will make the total 2,000. The plant consists of 11 buildings, of which the "hog house" is the largest by far, being 223 by 127 feet in dimensions and a height of seven stories. It contains, among other things of note, one of the heaviest ice machines made. This ice machine has a capacity of 600 tons.

Electricity is the motive power which will be used in this fine packinghouse. The engine room is a chamber of wonders for the mechanic who is skilled in the science of mechanical engineering. From the indescribably massive proportions of the frame which holds the drive wheel for the ice machine to the marbled switchboard from which this immense force can be regulated with the turning of a hand lever, everything bears the stamp of the unexcelled skill of modern American science and inventive genius. All of the experience gained in the operation of the plants of this and other firms in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, has been combined with the latest inventions and the result is surprising indeed. A detailed description of the engine room would fill columns of space, and what is true of this, the most important feature of the plant, is true of all other departments.

Among various appliances are the live hog elevators, each large enough to accommodate a small drove of hogs. Several huge rendering tanks, each with a capacity of 200 barrels, attract attention. Every floor of the plant is supplied with 50 feet of hose which is connected with a stand-pipe. In case of fire the opening of a stop cock releases a strong stream. Six artesian wells, 80 feet deep, with a 6-inch pipe, supply water for the plant, and a special engine increases the pressure in case of fire. There is also a steel, self-supporting smokestack, 180 feet in height.

The building of this immense plant took scarcely seven months, and its opening will be followed almost immediately by that of Nelson Morris & Co.'s plant which, while not so large, is no less a marvel of mechanical ingenuity and skill.

NELSON MORRIS & CO.'S PACKING PLANT IN ST. JOSEPH, MO.

(Special Dispatch to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., April 4.—Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, opened their packing plant to-day, slaughtering 400 cattle and 2,000 hogs. This makes five packing plants in operation at this point. The plant is operated chiefly by electricity, and is up to date in every respect.

BUSINESS RECORD.

ALABAMA.—Star Ice Co. (not inc.), E. & I. Frohloch, R. E. mortgage, \$1,080.

CONNECTICUT.—D. J. Mahoney, Buckland, meats, totally destroyed by fire.—Hartford Cash Market (not inc.), Hartford, Conn., meats.—Fred Nuhn, Waterbury, fertilizers, dead.

FLORIDA.—H. W. Arpen & Co., Jacksonville, groceries and meats, closed by sheriff.

GEORGIA.—O. A. Smith & Co., Atlanta, fertilizers, damaged by fire.

MAINE.—Albert R. Day, Corinna, provisions, sold, R. E. \$100.

MARYLAND.—Hieatzman, M. & Sons, provisions, Baltimore, Hieatzman Bros. succeeded.—F. Vollbracht, leather, etc., Baltimore, assigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.—E. S. Taber, Haverhill, provisions, assigned.—M. S. Tasker, Haverhill, provisions, burned out.—Victor Gertson, Cambridge, provisions, chattel mortgage \$200.—A. M. Stevens, Somerville, provisions, chattel mortgage foreclosed.—Greig & Speed, Newton Highlands, Wm. Greig, chattel mortgage, \$400.

NEW JERSEY.—Christian Buchlein, Town of Union, meats, bill of sale, \$750.

NEW YORK.—Sexton Bros., Monticello, meat market, sold out.

OHIO.—Frederick Bros., Tiflin, meats, dissolved.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Buchanan & Carley, Clearfield, meats, M. A. Buchanan continues.—F. B. Stover, Bellefonte, butcher, \$1,200 judgment.—F. Conway's Sons, Philadelphia, soaps, judgment, \$2,208.—T. H. Reid, Pittston, meat market, judgment, \$895.—Louis Ochs, Titusville, meats, judgment, \$250.

RHODE ISLAND.—C. W. Greene, Pawtucket, meats, mortgaged R. E., \$2,000.—Pidge Bros., Providence, provisions, Geo. H. Pidge deed R. E. \$10.

VERMONT.—Andrews & Shepard, East Arlington, market, succeeded by Denison & Sargood.

VIRGINIA.—B. D. Chalkley & Co., Richmond, hides, tallow, etc., Marion H. Chalkley deed released, \$3,900.—Meyer Kirsh, Richmond, butcher, sold R. E., \$6,500.

SUIT AGAINST A SOAP COMPANY.

The St. Croix Soap Co., of St. Stephen, Calais, Me., has been defeated in the suit brought by Mrs. Dunham. It will be remembered that at the International Fair held last year at St. John, N. B., the soap company offered as a prize a piano valued at \$800 to the person guessing nearest to the weight of a large cake of soap. After the contest it was found that three persons held coupons showing they had guessed within a few ounces of the exact weight, and another, Mrs. Dunham, claimed to have guessed the nearest, but had no coupon to prove it. Although one of the gentlemen in charge had registered the guess in his book, the company refused to entertain her guess, and sold the piano at auction, realizing \$300, which they divided equally to the three first guessers. Mrs. Dunham then entered a suit against the firm, and last week was awarded the sum of \$300, this being the value of the piano as determined by the auction of the same.

FIRE AT THE INTERNATIONAL PACKINGHOUSE.

Englewood and the stockyards district were aroused by a fire that broke out in the storage house of the International Packing Company, Forty-sixth street and Packers avenue, last Saturday. Through a large circular hole which had been eaten from the second story of the structure to the roof, a large sheet of flame raged with a fierceness that sent a glare about four miles.

At first sight of the blaze the fire department sent in a call for every engine available. The fire was confined to the center of the building, and to fight it from the ground was an impossibility. The work of getting the fire under control was accomplished in twenty minutes, and it took only a short time longer to finish the fight. The loss is estimated at \$7,000, of which \$4,000 is to the building and \$3,000 to the contents. The losses are fully covered by insurance. The storage house of the International Company is a part of the plant which was sold to the firm seven years ago by the Cudahy Company. The consideration at that time was \$200,000, but the building itself is valued at \$50,000. Its dimensions are 165 by 300 and the walls are of brick. The structure stands at the southwest corner of the stockyards and is at the southern end of the packinghouse district.

HOW TO TEST LARD OIL.

Is there any simple and positive test by which the ordinary mill men may determine the purity of lard oil? Yours very truly,

604.

No simple rule for testing the purity of lard oil seems to exist; in fact, it is doubtful if the chemists can tell under all circumstances. The ordinary adulteration with petroleum oil can usually be told after a little experience, by putting a drop or two on the tongue, also by the gravity, as well as by the viscosity test. The gravity of lard oil is about 23 to 23½ deg. It varies a little, but if much lighter in gravity, it would be an indication of something wrong. Petroleum oil in lard oil ordinarily gives a sharp taste on the tongue. The viscosity test is one of the best simple tests. Use any glass testing tube; take a sample of what you have reason to believe pure lard oil, find the viscosity and make a record of it; then by using the same tube for other oils, one can make a comparative test. These suggestions will apply to petroleum oils, but for adulterations with cotton oil and other substances only a chemist can determine, and they are often puzzled and in error.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

FREIGHT ON FERTILIZERS.

The railroad commission in Houston, Tex., has issued a general order, giving notice that it will, on April 15, make a ruling which will effect the transportation of fertilizers in quantities less than carloads. It is proposed that fertilizers, less than carload shipments of 2,000 pounds or more, shall be carried at 200 per cent. of carload rates.

WATER MOTOR FANS.

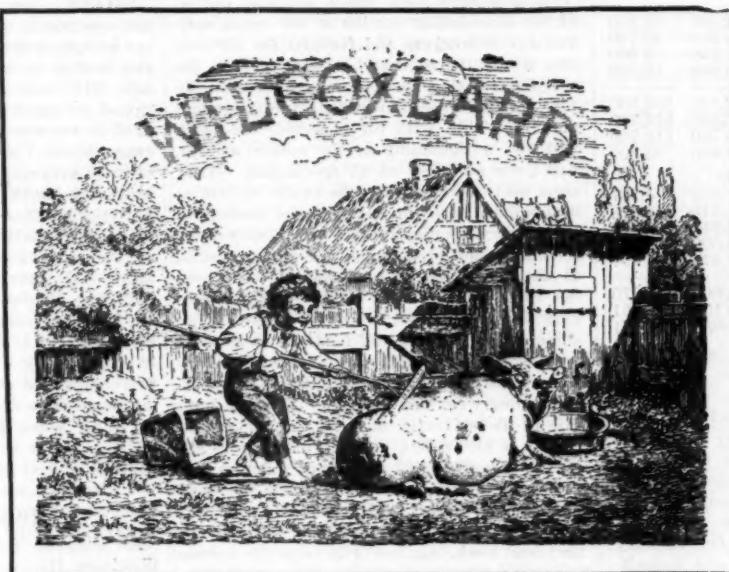
The Schneider Manufacturing Co., 1135 Hamilton avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, have issued a neat little circular in which are set forth the reasons why their water motor fans are the best adapted for butchers, packing-houses, etc. There are many places, unsupplied with electric power, where these fans are an absolute necessity. Being run by water exclusively, the Schneider Co. claim they are more economical than the electric fan. They take up very little space, and the speed of the fan reaches 2,000 revolutions per minute. Their cheap prices bring the fans within the reach of all. Write to them.—Adv.

The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company

NEW YORK.

Pure
Refined
Lard.

W. J. WILCOX & CO.



The
Globe
Brand.

Established 1862.

REFINERS FOR EXPORT ONLY.

ALL BARRELS AND BOXES

OF THE

Genuine Preservaline

BEAR THIS TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED 1877.



TAKE
NO
OTHER!

THERE IS
NOTHING AS GOOD
AS

PRESERVALINE!

Beware of Imitations
which are claimed
to be

"JUST AS GOOD."

LOOK FOR THE RED SEAL ON EVERY PACKAGE.

PRESERVALINE

THE ONLY HEALTHFUL,
RELIABLE AND
ECONOMIC

Preserver for
Meats of
All Kinds.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO EXPORT TRADE.

Used by the best and foremost packers in
this country, England, Germany, Aus-
tralia, South Africa, Etc.

MADE ONLY BY THE

Preservaline
Manufacturing Co.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 12 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:

No. 183 Illinois Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
No. 779 Mission St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
No. 7 Queen St., MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
also London and Berlin.

PRESERVALINE.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

The live stock records for past week show cattle and hogs steady with sheep higher. Receipts, past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	27,568	59,940	19,329
Same week 1897	26,630	49,554	29,265
Same week 1896	20,865	49,802	23,085
Same week 1895	22,939	43,761	26,066
Chicago	47,500	142,000	68,300
Omaha	15,600	28,900	36,700
St. Louis	8,500	31,300	6,600
Kansas City	27,600	59,900	19,300
Total	99,200	202,100	130,900
Prev. week	91,000	256,400	124,700
Same week 1897	91,000	225,700	119,700
Same week 1896	55,900	184,800	83,900
Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Pack. Co.	5,087	21,653	4,287
Swift and Co.	5,146	14,315	8,679
S. & S. Co.	4,801	2,510	1,520
J. Dold Pack Co.	694	6,002	352
Fowler, Son & Co.	143	8,875	..
Total	16,194	53,669	14,970
Prev. week	18,112	50,151	14,551
Same week 1897	15,377	45,030	14,871

The cattle market, and, in fact, all the markets, for the first few days of the week were dull and dragging; towards the latter end, however, a firmer tone noticed, and both packers and export men took hold more readily. To be sure, in a great measure the scarcity of prime fat cattle rather curtailed the sales that could have been made to the export men. On Monday a small supply of cattle, and some 1,404-lb average sold at \$4.90. On Tuesday the receipts were a little larger, and immediately more buyers sprung up; the highest price paid on that day for 1,469-lb average, \$5.07½, with quite a number of sales at \$5. On Wednesday some 1,388-lb average sold at \$5. On Thursday there was a small supply, and the best cattle, of 1,354-lb average, sold at \$5. On Friday there was a somewhat larger supply than usual, and of a better grade, some 1,440-lb average going at \$5.10. The market closed with a firmer feeling. More than usual was the general complaint of the shortage in supply of cows and heifers, and more heifers sold at a basis of \$4 to \$4.50 than for some time past. Some 1,080-lb average sold at \$4.45; some 750-lb average sold at \$4.50. Cows had a range from \$3.50 to \$4.40, except some inferior grades that sold at \$3.25. The highest price paid during the week for some 1,240-lb average, at \$4.40. Veal calves were scarce and firm. A fair supply of bulls; the highest price paid for the week for some 1,208-lb average, \$3.70; by far the largest part of the bulls selling at a price of \$3.25. Range cattle in fair supply. Texas cattle, fed in Kansas, of some 1,215-lb average, sold as high as \$4.50; quite a number of sales at a \$4 basis. Some 40 spayed heifers of 1,073-lb average, sold at \$4.20; some 874-lb average cows sold at \$3.50; some 710-lb average cows sold at \$3.75; steers of 1,260-lb average at \$3.25. Some Western steers of 1,719-lb average sold at \$4.90; some 1,300-lb average, \$4.70; some 1,400-lb average, \$4.45; Western cows of 877-lb average, \$3.65; West-

ern heifers of 720-lb average, \$4.05; Western bulls of 1,574-lb average, \$3.35; Colorado steers of 1,333-lb average sold as high as \$4.90; quite a number of them of about 1,300-lb average were sold at \$4.55. Arkansas steers of 890-lb average, at \$4.25. Oregon steers of 1,836, \$4.35. Old Mexico steers of 828-lb average, at \$4.05. Some Old Mexico steers of 860-lb average at \$3.50. A bunch of Arizona spayed cows, 930-lb average, sold at \$3.80. The dullest portion of the cattle market was in stockers and feeders; for the past two weeks the market has been against the speculators; their pocketbooks have felt the force of their speculation in a pretty general manner. This, with the expected war news, and also a tightening of the money market, had quite an effect on all speculation. They seem quite willing to let the cattle be held at first hands. Also the farmers and feeders in the country are displaying a very conservative feeling in their purchasing. The fancy grades, as usual, were sold at remarkably good prices, but the common run of stock was dull, dragging—in fact, lifeless, in a great measure. The shipment of stockers and feeders to the country for the week 215 cars, against 248 cars for previous week, against 210 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Another large sale of Texas cattle, in which the money involved is \$1,000,000, and the prices paid are said to be remarkably good ones, showing that the spirit of speculation in cattle is not dead through the country. Exporters in the past week shipped 155 cars, against 22 cars for previous week, against 173 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle were as follows: Eastman 1,177 head, Swift 877, Ackerman 228 head, Krauss 127 head and Schwarzschild 273 head.

HOGS.—The hog market, taking it as a whole for the past week, pretty steady in prices, and towards the close showing an upward tendency. At the first few days of the week it was a dragging, lifeless market, and the packers had it pretty much their own way; towards the close of the week, however, the outside purchasers stepped in and made it a little harder for the packers to buy at the low prices. Pigs during the week had quite a wide range, running from \$3.10 up to \$3.50, which price was paid for about 150-lb average. During Saturday, however, the pigs offered not very satisfactory, a clearance sale was made about \$3 basis. Assorted Yorkers during the week in pretty good demand, selling at about \$3.57½. On Monday tops were \$3.65; Tuesday and Wednesday they stood at \$3.72½; Thursday, \$3.75, closing on Friday \$3.77½, and on Saturday the complaint was there were very few fancy hogs, therefore the top sales were \$3.75. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the bulk sales at \$3.50@\$3.60; there was by far a better feeling on Thursday in the market, but there were too many common and mixed hogs, so that the range of prices stood at \$3.55@\$3.65; on Friday they claimed that they were of poorer quality, yet the bulk sold at \$3.60@\$3.70, but a good many

of the common hogs on that day sold at \$3.50 @\$3.55; on Saturday, however, the market closed at \$3.57½@\$3.70, with somewhat a better feeling in the air. The shipment of hogs during the past week as follows: Omaha 15 cars, Chicago 11 cars, Cudahy and New York City 4 cars each. Total number shipped 5,867 head, against 2,747 last week and 3,561 corresponding week one year ago.

SHEEP.—During the entire week the market was strong on all offerings; on some days not enough to meet the demand. The arrivals ran largely to lambs and met with a ready sale; 50 Colorado spring lambs, 55-lb average, tipped the market at \$8; 103 Colorado lambs of 97-lb average sold at \$5.65; 250 of 81-lb average, \$5.60; 754 of 72-lb average, \$5.50; 714 of 88-lb average, \$5.25; 1,005 Colorado-New Mexican lambs of 73-lb average sold at \$5.37½; 520 New Mexican lambs, finished in Kansas, of 79-lb average, sold at \$5.45; 598 of the same grade, 66-lb average, sold at \$5.30; 547 same, of 69-lb average, at \$5.30; 562 New Mexican of 68-lb average, \$5.27½; 487 New Mexican shearlings and yearlings of 85-lb average at \$4.60; 321 Utah lambs of 76-lb average, \$5; 485 Western wethers of 108-lb average sold at \$4.35. A lot of 180 clipped lambs, of New Mexico, of 55-lb average, sold at \$4.50; some 180 head, 46-lb average, at \$3.90, and 821 stock Western lambs of 62-lb average sold at \$5.

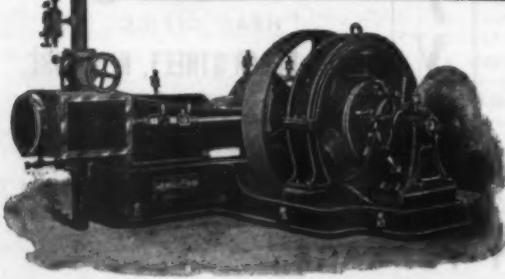
HOG BRISTLES.

An Omaha, Neb., daily paper says: "The Wilkinson Hair and Bristle Co., of Baltimore, is having a hard time to get located permanently. It is a company which buys the hog bristles from the different packinghouses at this point, and after drying them, ships them East to be made into different articles. In order to have the bristles dried and ready for shipment, they must be spread out on the ground and thus exposed to the atmosphere for a certain length of time. Formerly the fields were located in the western part of the city. Then they were removed south into Sarpy County. The last location is on six acres of ground, which has been leased by the hair company. Hardly had the work of spreading the hair begun when the farmers living in that vicinity began to object and claim that the drying process created an offensive odor and had a tendency to fill the air with all kinds of microbes that they allege is causing sickness. To abate what they term a nuisance, the farmers have gone into the courts, and will try and have the hair fields removed. Packers and the hair company say that the hair fields are not unhealthy, and that no bad effects will be had from them. They claim that it is essential to spread the hair out to dry, in order that it can be shipped away, hence they will fight the case in the courts to the bitter end."

USE KONSERVIRUNGS-SALZE.

Instead of using saltpeter for curing, use Rudolph Gebhard's Red Berliner Konservirungs-Salze.—Adv.

FORT WAYNE ELECTRIC CORPORATION. FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.



Manufacturers of

...Electrical Apparatus

FOR LIGHTING AND
POWER PURPOSES

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COTTONSEED OIL. WEEKLY REVIEW.

A WAITING, RATHER TAME MARKET.
It is a remarkably dull condition of affairs, offering little of interest and hardly a variation in prices. The supposed bugbear of an impending increased duty rate in France, and which some of the trade hugged as a thought to account for the staying of demands from Marseilles, has substantially disappeared, as the Chamber of Deputies adjourns this week, and the latest advices do not intimate that action is to be taken there concerning it. Yet the close approach to the period of a doing away with any apprehension of a changed French market through the duty question does not bring any more buying interest from that quarter, and there is left the conclusion that the inference, as made by us last week, in accounting for the absence of French demand upon this market was the correct one, in placing it to other circumstances—with the principal reason in the unwillingness of France to buy here through the large stocks held there, and that it had overloaded when prices here were low, and that it must have more time to reduce its accumulations, although there was no question but that the consumption was large and that it would remain so for the season, and that the Marseilles market could be counted upon as a factor in the trading later on. Other points on the Continent are equally indifferent. Italy has an important holding for its steady, fair consumption. The Dutch markets are using cotton oil freely, but seem to have about all of the better grades they need; at least there has been no demand from Rotterdam upon the market here this week. The English market is fairly firmly held, and shows a steady distribution of a good output. Aside from the fact that there has been no export interest here this week for more than small lots, and that there have been only two or three orders even for the limited quantities, there has been missed as well any local disposition to buy. Speculators do not care to take hold, while the complications with Spain are of their present order, although that feature has only an indirect bearing and in its affecting the money channels and upsetting affairs generally. The oil would be regarded as cheap under ordinary conditions, and this partly accounts for the insistence of the owners South and here for steady figures even at present, and notwithstanding conditions of dullness that have lasted now over a month. It is only a mill here and there holding supplies South that is willing to sell tank oil, and then their supplies on offer are not more than a tank or two at a time, and in their desire to wind up the season's business. The large mills South that could sell a full quantity await the issue, which they believe will be to decided firmness, as the season advances. There is no reason to expect other than better figures later on, even with war as the outcome of the Spanish trouble. The supplies at the Atlantic coast mills are narrow, and it is believed less than at this time last year, despite the extraordinary production of the year, and the mills are practically shut down in that locality, while they will not open, beyond an instance or two, when the planting season is

over. The Texas mills are also giving a small production just now; many of them are closed for the season. In the Mississippi Valley the production is keeping up better than in any other direction, and where a firm price is insisted upon for any large holdings. The Western lard and soap consumers have been willing to take up a few lots at inside prices, but they have found most holdings against them, and their operations have been necessarily of a restricted character. As tallow has become higher at the West—an advance there of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per lb—it looks as though the soap trade was having a better trading in their manufactured goods, as is usual with the spring season in the opening of lake and the approaching opening of inland navigation, while it is well known that they are placing more cotton oil soaps this season than ever before, and that as they have held off for several weeks on large buying of cotton oil that they may soon become freer buyers of it. The mills closer to the West than those in the near Atlantic coast sections are confident that the soap demands will be of considerable volume yet, notwithstanding their remarkably large buying previously for the season. The lard refiners are doing little in compound lard, and it is clear that Europe with its liberal make of compound lard is most anxious at present over taking pure lard in this country, of which its buying has been remarkably large for some time. Notwithstanding a higher lard market and marked confidence over its future, the fact that the compound lard has not improved in tone in the slightest, while remaining very dull, is the reason that cotton oil has not been affected to increased strength and freer demands. The cotton oil market, therefore, has not only an inactive export interest to work against, but is missing the stimulus usual with a better lard market. It is possible more business would be done with shippers at the South were it not for the apprehensions of a war trouble, and which makes it difficult to get ocean accommodation while its rates are higher; there are increasing quantities of off oil on offer at the South, and as that class of goods has been scarce through the season, it would probably be taken more freely under ordinary conditions. Not much off oil arrives in New York, while for the small quantities on sale within $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the price of prime is made.

Crude in barrels in New York is quite scarce, and the refiners are picking it up close, as well as taking up any parcels on offer to arrive, while paying $19\frac{1}{2}$ for it; they have secured 525 bbls. in lots at that. In refined in New York it has been possible to buy prime yellow on the dock at 22; but $22\frac{1}{4}$ is more generally asked, but large lots, f. o. b., are mostly held at $22\frac{1}{4}$. There has been a little more of a pressure of the small lots from dock in the indisposition to store, and to wind up by a few mills the season's work. There have been sales of 800 bbls. in lots at $22@22\frac{1}{4}$, and 500 bbls. off grade, $21\frac{1}{2}@21\frac{1}{4}$. White oil has been sold at $24@24\frac{1}{4}$ for 600 bbls. Crude in tank cars at near Atlantic coast mills has been obtained at 15, in lots; large lots there are held for more money. Memphis has sold at $15\frac{1}{2}$. Texas has not been able to sell over $14\frac{1}{2}@14\frac{1}{4}$, and placed 11 tanks at those figures, but more generally wants 15. In the Mississippi Valley it is hard to get bids over

$15\frac{1}{2}$, but where $16@16\frac{1}{4}$ are held, and especially on large lots, with some full holdings there, over which the West has been figuring, but finds a good deal of confidence on the part of their holders.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Telegram to "The National Provisioner.")

Louisville, Ky., April 8.—Market fair, with $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid for Texas prime crude; $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. for Mississippi Valley, and from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 c. for Georgia and Alabama, according to freight rates.

DALLAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, April 2.—Oil the past week was $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. and $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid. Yesterday it looked a little better as there was some demand, but nothing done, as mills refused prices offered. To-day the war news not encouraging. Meal unchanged.

CAKE AND MEAL.

There is no change in the market for cottonseed oil products at New Orleans, and the list of values is about steady, with a moderate demand both foreign and coastwise. Cottonseed, \$7 per ton of 2,000 pounds net to the mills, no commission of any kind to be added; cottonseed meal, jobbing per carload at depot, \$17 per short ton of 2,000 pounds; for export per long ton of 2,240 pounds f. o. b., \$19.25; oilcake for export, \$19 to \$19.25 per long ton f. o. b.; crude cottonseed oil at wholesale or for shipment, strictly prime oil, crude $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. loose f. o. b. tanks at Mississippi valley points; in barrels, 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cottonseed hulls delivered per 100 pounds, according to location of mill, 12 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.; linters, according to style and staple—A, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.; B, $3\frac{1}{4}$ c.; C, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 c.; ashes, none; refined cottonseed oil, prime in barrels per gallon at wholesale or for shipment, $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 c. for export.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

Carroll Smith, one of Canton's (La.) most progressive and prosperous business men, has broken ground for the erection of a cottonseed mill here. The mill will be built of brick and corrugated iron. It will have the latest improved machinery, with a capacity of 50 tons per day. Everything will be in readiness to begin work with the next season's crop. This is a much-needed enterprise, and will meet with the cordial support of the planters.

Mr. C. B. Ames, representative of a Kansas City syndicate of capitalists, has been in El Reno, O. T., several days trying to make arrangements for the erection of a cottonseed oil mill. This company will also build an oil mill at Oklahoma City. This company does not want any stock nor inducements in the money line. All it wants is 20 acres of land on which to erect buildings and feeding pens and corrals for hogs and cattle. Assurance was given Mr. Ames that the land can and will be secured on the Rock Island Railroad near the junction of that road and the Choctaw.

Bay City, Mich., manufacturers held a meeting recently and decided to sink a test well for rock salt at once. The estimated cost will be about \$10,000.

GLOBE REFINING CO.
REFINERS OF
COTTON OIL.
Prime Summer White
FOR LARD COMPOUNDING.
Quality Guaranteed. All Other Grades of Cotton Oil.
DIAMOND FULLING AND SCOURING SOAP.
CABLE ADDRESS,
"GLOBE, LOUISVILLE."
Louisville, Ky.
Obtain our Prices before buying

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Traffic has been limited to scattering sales, which continued values in easy tendency. A substantial sale made to a Western tanner later in the week had a somewhat bracing effect, and no doubt tended to a temporary sustenance of values. Texas and Colorado steers have been the objects of attention. March hides at any price are seldom much of an investment; at present figures they are naturally neglected. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have sold in a small way. The asking price is 11c., but they are not favorably regarded at the price.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have had a fair sale at 9½c. There are others offering at this price, but they are not being moved.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, have also had a fair sale. They moved to the extent of 5,000 to 5,500 at 8½c. This is the ruling quotation.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have been the object of considerable attention. They are nominally worth 9½c., but rumors of advance bids are likely to send the price to 10c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, free of brands, have had some call, selling to the extent of 2,000 at 9½c. Light hides are quotable at 10c., a small sale having been effected at this figure.

BRANDED COWS are nominally worth 9½@9¾c. There is no demand.

NATIVE BULLS, flat for grubs are offering at 8½@8¾c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Business continues greatly constricted, neither tanners nor dealers manifesting any disposition to operate. Receipts continue very light, which fact, of course, has a sustaining effect on the market. It is probably owing to this that several Eastern bids based on ruling quotations have been rejected. Western tanners are operating indifferently. Such a manifestly apathetic disposition of both holder and buyer is hardly likely to generate sales. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have had some call at 9@9½c., which are the ruling figures. Receipts continue very light. Slight concessions would result in increased sales, but holders prefer to wait.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have moved at 9½c.; No. 2, 9c. Southern stock is available at a smaller price.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS now offer at 8@8½c. flat. A small sale has been made, but buyers are wary.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are offering at 9c.; No. 2, 8½c., but are in indifferent request.

NATIVE BULLS are offering at 8c. flat. A prominent operator has underbid this figure, but his offer has not been accepted.

CALFSKINS are in very indifferent request, and have, in consequence, accumulated. They are quotable at 11½c., a small sale having been made on this basis.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, have sold at 10½c., although a prime lot would easily command 11c. DEACONS, 45c.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSE HIDES are not in active request: \$3.20.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is decidedly dull. The packers are anxious to dispose of their holdings, and would probably consider reasonable bids. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.25@\$1.30.

COUNTRY PELTS, 80c.@\$1.20.

PACKER LAMBS, 80c.@\$1.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 75@90c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—During the early part of the week the market here could not have been much duller, in fact, tanners were out of the market at any price offered, with the result that the more one wrote and telegraphed them, the more conservative they became, and more answers "entirely out of the market" than usual. However, towards the end of the week a better feeling prevailed. Some of the tanners seemingly made up their minds that if hides were obtainable at certain prices, they would purchase, and therefore before the close of the week fully 20,000 hides changed hands, composed principally, however, of butt-brands and heavy native cows. Native steers received small attention at 10½c.; the stocks here of heavy native steers being not over large, the packers are not inclined to listen to the views that some of the Chicago packers are evidently entertaining on this ground; it will not be surprising, however, to see several thousand changing hands at 10½c., as March hides never were, nor are looked on by the tanners, as very desirable property. The Texas hides now coming in are mostly shedders and short haired, are in small supply in this city, and are therefore looked on in a great measure as the strongest selection on the market; seemingly nothing less than 9½c. will purchase the heavy weights. Some, however, are inclined to listen to 9½c. for the lights and extremes. Native cows, more especially the heavies, are not in much demand—a sort of drag on the market, but the stocks are so small that the holders are not inclined to listen to the prices which the tanners are willing to pay for them, in fact the tanners think that the full market price, 9½c. Lights are also depressed and 9½c.@\$10c. looked on as full market value by the tanners. Branded cows, as usual, are pretty scarce, and 9½c.@\$10½c. seems to be the lowest. There is one thing, however, to be said for the present market, and that is this: That there were less hides in the hands of the packers on the 1st of April than for many a year before. The situation is not a gloomy one by any means and there is no doubt that the tightening of the money market has depressed the values. The general belief is that once the Government has made up its mind how it will act, that it will have a marked reaction on the prices of hides and an upward tendency will be noways a surprise.

SHEEPSKINS.—The situation about unchanged on sheepskins, the packers' stocks are not large, the largest slaughterer is still sending forward his stock to his pullerries, the other slaughterers are not overburdened with stock and are not inclined to meet the views

of the would-be purchasers, who seemingly are not inclined to speculate. The present uncertainty of war before them, with the largest clip that we have had for several years in the near future, and the tightening of the money markets, all combined, making them very conservative at present.

BOSTON.

Nine and one-quarter cents is now the outside figure for buffs, and 9c. comes as near being the market; 9@9½c. are the nominal prices of New England stock. There are no appreciable accumulations of the latter. We quote:

BUFFS, 9@9½c.

NEW ENGLANDS, 9@9½c.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts are light both in volume and weight. Prices show a tendency to decrease.

SHEEPSKINS are very light in supply and receipt. Tanners do not care to operate on a basis of existing prices.

PHILADELPHIA.

The present is another period of genuine Quaker calm. Prices naturally have an easier tendency. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10@10½c.

CITY COWS, 9c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8@8½c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 7½@8c.

CALFSKINS.—Sales are indifferent.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is no demand for anything in the line.

NEW YORK.

DRY SALTED HIDES.—There are hides to incinerate. Tanners are impervious to ordinary inducement. March hides at ruling quotations actually come higher than the earlier take off at the outside prices that they commanded. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 10@10½c.

GRUBBY NATIVES, 9@9½c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 9@9½c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 8@8½c.

CITY COWS, 9c.

NATIVE BULLS, 8½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES, 8@8½c.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago hide market is in a very quiet condition. Sales have been of the peddling variety, and there is no really brisk demand for anything. The only sale of consequence was made to a prominent Western tanner. The country market is in a similar state. Dealers are purchasing small lots when they can do so on extremely favorable terms. Western tanners are virtually out of the market, and the bids of the Eastern contingent are not being accepted. Holders are somewhat stiffer in their views than they would be were it not for the lightness of receipts. The Boston market is equally quiet. Buffs are nominally worth 9½c., but no buyer would pay over 9c. New Englanders are quotable at 9½c., and are without reported sale. Accumulations are light. There is virtually nothing doing in Philadelphia. City salted stock has accumulated in New York. Tanners will not look at hides (that is the March take off at ruling

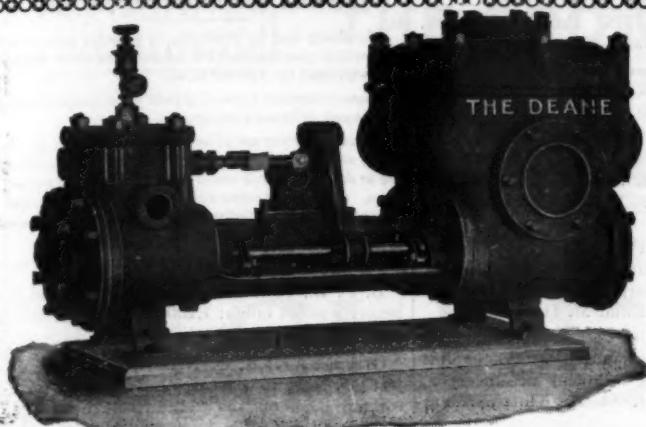
Page's THIS WEEK'S Quotations on Calf Skins.

WEIGHT.	
17 and up	\$2.55
12 to 17 lbs.	2.15
9 " 12 "	1.65
7 " 9 "	1.35
5 " 7 "	.85
Under 5 "	.50

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cured for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

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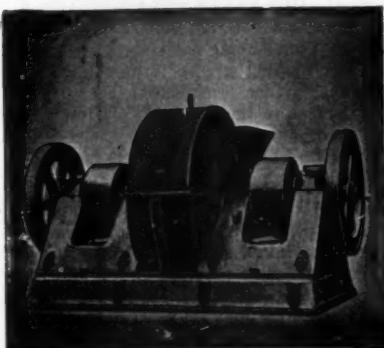
HOLYOKE, MASS.

NEW YORK.

BOSTON.

CHICAGO.

The illustration shows the Deane Duplex Brine Pump.



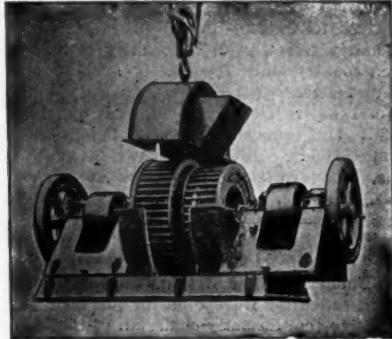
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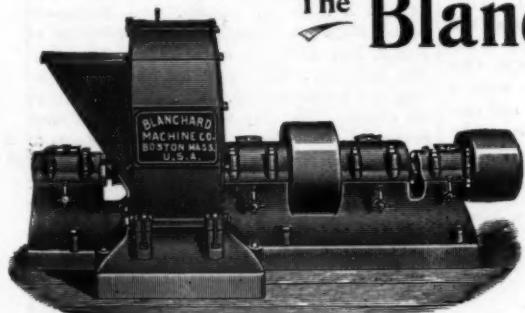
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It is the result of scientific design, backed up by careful tests and long experience. It is not everybody that can build a Disintegrator that will give satisfaction under severe conditions and hard service. To accomplish this result

THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.

The Blanchard Disintegrator will grind Bone, Glue, Tankage, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

Write for catalogue giving full information regarding your material.

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If there is ANY book you want, on ANY subject, it would be to your advantage to communicate with us. It would save you trouble and expense.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT. 284 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

figures). The hide business is at present in a generally stagnated condition. Inferior stock, indifferent leather values and "rumors of war" are all responsible for this. In the event of an actual declaration of war the leather business would no doubt receive a decided impetus, as many martial equipments are made from both sole and upper leathers. As leather values are closely allied to hide prices the effect on the latter traffic is obvious.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 9½c.; Colorado steers, 8½c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 9¾c.; No. 1 native cows, 9¾c.; under 55 lb, 10c.; branded cows, 9½@10¾c.; native bulls, 8½@9¾c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9@9¾c.; No. 2, 9c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 9¾c.; branded steers and cows, 8@8½c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9c.; No. 2, 8½c.; native bulls, 8c.; calfskins, 11½c. for No. 1; kips, 10¾c. for No. 1; deacons, 48c.; slunks, 25c.; horse hides, \$3.20; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1.25@\$1.30; country pelts, 80c.@\$1.20; packer lambs, 80c.@\$1.; country lambs, 75@90c.

BOSTON—

Bull hides, 9@9¾c.; New England hides, 9@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9@9½c.; country cows, 8@8½c.; country bulls, 7½@8c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 10@10¾c.; butt-branded steers, 9@9¾c.; side-branded steers, 8@8½c.; city cows, 9c.; native bulls, 8½c.; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, \$2@\$3.25.

HIDELETS.

F. Blumenthal, the well-known New York tanner, sailed for Europe on the 6th inst.

Geo. Horton, formerly chairman of the hide buying committee of the U. S. Leather Co., has been succeeded by H. W. Speers.

Clifford L. Lutkins, the Gold street, New York City, sheepskin tanner, returned last week from an extended European tour.

Titus Geehr, of the hide firm of Geehr & Gardner, New York and Chicago, is expected to return to his office shortly after a long and serious illness.

The directors of the newly incorporated Empire State Leather Co., with offices and salesroom at 29 Spruce street, New York City, are: Oscar Scherer, Albert Scherer, Conrad Best, Charles E. Hanseit and Frederick Roller.

SWIFT BEEF COMPANIES' REPORTS.

The Swift Brothers' companies have made their returns to the Secretary of State, in accordance with law, which specifies that all foreign corporations shall do so yearly in the month of March.

The Swift Live Stock & Transportation Co., capital stock, March 1, \$500,000; amount paid in, \$200,000; assets Jan. 1, 1898, \$267,979; liabilities, \$201,076.

North Packing & Provision Co., capital stock March 1, \$2,000,000; amount paid in, \$2,000,000; assets, Oct. 1, 1897, \$4,477,778; liabilities, \$43,318,605.

Swift Refrigerator Transportation Co., capital stock, March 1, \$2,000,000; amount paid in, \$2,000,000; assets, Jan. 1, 1898, \$3,360,983; liabilities, \$2,876,400.

White, Percy & Dixter Co., capital stock, March 1, \$300,000; amount paid in, \$200,000; assets, Oct. 1, 1897, \$775,539; liabilities, \$648,092.

Springfield Provision Co., Brightwood, Mass., capital stock, \$250,000; amount paid in, \$250,000; assets, Jan. 1, 1898, \$715,165; liabilities, \$437,020.

All of the Swift companies are organized under the laws of Maine.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE ANACORTES PACKING CO., Anacortes, Wash., was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

ILLINOIS BREWING CO., Chicago; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, C. R. Holden, A. S. Austria and T. A. Moran, Jr.

RICHMOND CREAMERY ASSOCIATION, Richmond, Ill.; capital stock, \$3,500; incorporators, Henry Wheeler, H. F. Gibbs and W. E. Motley.

THE SUTPHIN PACKING CO., Duluth, Minn., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are J. B. Sutphin, R. M. Sellwood and M. Douglas.

THE RIPLEY ICE CO., Lauderdale Co., Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000. The following are incorporators: W. R. Miller, C. R. Klutts, Adam Scott, etc.

THE MCPHERSON ICE CO., McPherson, Kan., has been incorporated to manufacture ice with a capital of \$15,000. The directors are W. A. Morris, F. D. Entriken, G. L. Coon, and others.

PORTER BROS. & WHITE, Fairview, Wyo., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, to do general stock dealing. Directors are F. W. White, C. W. White and G. M. Porter.

THE RETAIL BUTCHERS' COMMISSION CO., Jefferson City, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are W. M. Gregg, J. P. Leitner and W. J. Weber.

THE HALEY LIVE STOCK & TRADING CO., Oasis, Wyo., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. They will do general live stock business. The trustees are Ora Haley, Augusta Haley and Annie G. Haley.

THE UNION STOCK CO., Council Bluffs, have incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are Lewis Hammer, E. L. Shugart, F. R. Davis and F. Wise. The company will buy, raise, feed and sell live stock.

THE ONDERDONK LIVE STOCK CO. was incorporated in Camden, N. J., with a capital stock of \$100,000, to buy and sell cattle. The incorporators are R. Foederer, Abe Stein and Marcus Beebe, of Philadelphia, and T. E. French, of Camden.

THE CONSUMERS' ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., Erie, Pa., has been incorporated to manufacture and supply ice and maintain a cold storage building. The incorporators are J. A. Eichenlaub, V. D. Eichenlaub, Wm. E. Eichenlaub, etc.

THE WARREN ICE & COAL CO., Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, has been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing artificial ice, etc. The capital stock is \$10,000, and the incorporators are Louis W. King, John H. Fitch, J. H. Shields, Fred D. Stine and J. A. Campbell.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.'S RECENT ORDERS.

The Henry Vogt Machine Co., of Louisville, Ky., have recently secured the following contracts: W. L. Singer & Son, McKee's Rocks, Pa., one of their standard ten-ton machines, to be delivered and erected at once. J. O. Nevian and W. P. Decker, New Albany, Ind., a standard ten-ton machine.—Adv.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

On page 52 appears an advertisement of the Welch, Holme & Clark Co., 383 West street, New York, to which we draw our readers' attention. This is a well-known firm, dealing in soap materials of all kinds, besides which they are receivers of tallow, grease, pork and beef scraps. They have a reputation for prompt returns and are highly considered by all with whom they had dealings.—Adv.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our subscribers or advertisers.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add name and plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

B. F. B., IOWA.—1,800 lb bullocks are no longer wanted much; 1,200 to 1,500 is a much more desirable and marketable size.

GLUEMAKER, CANADA.—Yes, the subject you refer to is treated in full in our forthcoming book on the "Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine." We have booked your order therefor, in accordance with your conditional instructions, for a copy of the work.

O. F. C., PENNSYLVANIA.—(1) As far as we know, there is not such a book published. (2) Commercial neatfoot oil can be made from fleshing grease in this manner: The fleshing grease is chilled to a temperature equivalent to the required cold test and then pressed at that temperature. The residue may be utilized as a very desirable hard tallow.

H. & E., OHIO.—It is peculiar and abnormal that so prominent a product of the steer (and cow?) as tallow should constantly bring a figure much below the cost of the animal, tallow bringing 3½@3¾c. in the East while the live animal costs at least 2c. more per lb on an average. In the West the difference is relatively the same, if not greater.

COTTON OIL REFINER asks for the constituent elements of fuller's earth. Genuine fuller's earth, according to Dr. Ure, is composed of silica 53, alumina 10, protoxide of iron 9.75, magnesia 1.74, lime 0.5, water 24 and a trace of potash. Dr. Thompson found silica 44, alumina 23.06, protoxide of iron 2, lime 4.08 and water 24.95. These figures indicate a difference: but as both gentlemen are authoritative, our inquirer can take his choice. The clay which we think is most preferred for refining is that which falls to pieces when put in water, making a slight crackling sound. The clay absorbs both grease and oil, and is decidedly unctuous.

M. M. G.—To manufacture margarine from inside fat and suet taken from fat animals by butchers, due care must be exercised that fats thus obtained are strictly fresh and free from taint and smell. First, the fat must be chilled in cold water at a temperature of 36° F. for 10 or 12 hours, then wash and cook about 2½ hours at a temperature of 155° to 160° F. Draw off in settling kettle and allow to settle about 1 hour; from there draw into seeding vats to remain about 48 hours, the room in which these vats are being kept at a temperature of 85° to 90° F. When thoroughly seeded so that the product can be handled, make into cakes and put into press cloths, 20x20, from material of No. 20 or 22 ducking, using a hydraulic press. Oil thus obtained must be drawn off in packages and placed in cooler at a temperature of 55° to 60° F., to thoroughly grain before using for margarine.

THE H. W. JOHNS MFG CO.

We are in receipt of a dainty and clever little circular, entitled "A Baker's Dozen," in which is given 13 reasons why H. W. Johns' Asbestos Liquid Paints should be used. The 13 reasons form an acrostic of the words ASBESTOS PAINT. If you are interested, the H. W. Johns Mfg. Co., 100 William street, will send color card and prices.—Adv.

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The following subjects on the manufacture of Glue and Gelatine will be exhaustively treated.

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Glues for Various Purposes.
Waste of Glue Material.
Points. About the Water for Glue Factories.
About Coloring Glue.
Clarifying Glues.
Glue in Coolers.
About Drying of Glue.
About Nettings for Drying Glues.
About Bone Glue.
The Cooking of Various Cattle Bones for Glue.
The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths.
The Temperature for Cooking Glue.
The Bleaching of Glues.
Preservatives for Glue.
About the Foaming of Glue.
How to Make Sweet Glues.
About New Glue Tests.
Recent Improvements and Inventions in the Manufacture of Glue.

About the Cracking of Glued Joints.
About the Cutting of Glue.
About Hair from Glue-making.
Utilization of By-Products in the Manufacture of Glue.
The Evaporation of Glue in Vacuum Pans.
The Use of Vacuum Pans for the Concentration of Glue Liquor.
About Evaporators.
Glue Tests.
Test for "Sweetness."
Shot Test.
The Manufacture of Pigs' Foot Glue.
The Body Test.
Spandau Test and Other Tests for Adhesive Strength.
Foaming Test for Glue.
About Dissolving of Glue and Preparing Same for Use.
About Isinglass.
About Raw Material for Making Gelatine.
Cooking of Gelatine.
How to Economize Acid in Leaching Bones for the Manufacture of Gelatine.
Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine.

ADDRESS.

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The Book includes a List of the Manufacturers of Glue and Gelatine in the United States and Canada.

Order it now, as the issue will be limited. A large number of orders have been booked from Canada and England, as well as in this country.

TECHNICAL.

MEAT INSPECTION.

No. 6.

(Concluded.)

By Dr. D. A. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Experiments have been in progress for several years to destroy the ticks on Southern cattle by dipping them in a suitable mixture for this purpose. If the ticks could be easily and cheaply destroyed the cattle would be freed from the danger of spreading infection. It has been very difficult to find a substance which would destroy the ticks without injuring the cattle. It is thought, however, that an agent has been found in the petroleum product known as paraffin oil, which will accomplish this satisfactorily. At all events, recent experiments have been much more favorable than those previously made, and the hopes of stockmen have been raised accordingly. If this plan of disinfecting the cattle proves successful, it will do away with most of the reasons for violating the quarantine, and will no doubt save the stock raisers of the Southern States much loss and embarrassment in shipping which they now endure.

To properly apply this discovery for the benefit of the cattle industry of the whole country, dipping stations should be established by this Department at convenient points, and these should be operated under official supervision in accordance with stringent regulations. By adopting such a plan the dissemination of the disease will be prevented without any hardship to the cattle growers of the infected district. This service will require a larger number of inspectors than are now employed, but the benefit to the country, particularly to the Southern States, will be so great, amounting to many millions of dollars, that there should be no hesitation in putting it into operation.

ERADICATION OF SCABIES.

Measures for controlling and eradicating the disease known as scab or scabies in sheep have been in operation for the past year, though they must be strengthened and made to apply more generally before the prevalence of the disease can be materially reduced. Experiments are being made with different sheep dips for the purpose of determining which is more efficacious, and at the same time least injurious to the animals. Experiments are also being made to determine the best methods of treating and controlling hog cholera and tuberculosis. The losses from these diseases are extremely serious, and every effort should be made to reduce them. In order to accomplish this, it is plain that the Department must exercise fuller control over the movement of animals from one part of the country to another, and prevent the dissemination of contagion by stock cars in which diseased animals have been transported. It is probable that more legislation should be enacted, giving the Department greater power in the stockyards that are used for interstate shipments and that more positive authority should be granted for compelling the disinfection of cars and stock pens.

To "The Trade" Generally: Send one dollar (\$1.00) and receive formula for one of the very best meat preservers extant with full directions for use in the various channels required. Other valuable formulas and information for use in the different departments (curing, Export Packing, etc.) at equally reasonable charge. Mention Journal. Address, Packers' and Butchers' Information Bureau, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

The preparation and distribution of vaccine for black leg has recently been undertaken, and a large number of applications for it have been received (amounting at this writing to over 30,000 doses) from stockmen whose animals have suffered from this disease. It appears that in considerable sections of the country the herds of cattle, particularly of important breeds, suffer to the extent of from 10 to 15 per cent. of their number annually. It is believed from the reports of vaccinations in other countries that this loss may be reduced to less than 1 per cent.

The manufacture and distribution of tuberculin and mallein for the use of State authorities who co-operate with this Department in the control of contagious diseases, should be continued. The tuberculin prepared here has proved to be reliable, and the fact that it can be obtained of the Department of State authorities has made it possible to continue the measures for suppressing tuberculosis where otherwise the expense would have made it almost impossible. It is probable that still greater quantities of tuberculin will be required for the coming year than were used during the past.

NEED OF AN EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work of this Bureau requires the use of an experiment station where a considerable number of experimental animals can be constantly kept. This is needed partly for the diagnosis of diseases met with in the inspection of meat and in the investigation of outbreaks of disease in various parts of the country, and also in the investigation of the nature of diseases and the best methods of treating them. The station which has heretofore been occupied by the Bureau has become insufficient for the purpose, and a change has therefore been made to a point farther from the city, and where more land can be obtained. The importance of continuing such investigations and of pressing them forward as rapidly as possible cannot be overestimated, and no doubt the necessity for such work will continue for many years to come. I would therefore recommend that Congress be requested to authorize the purchase of suitable grounds for such an experiment station, and thus avoid the necessity of moving from place to place and abandoning the improvements which must necessarily be made where this work is being conducted.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATION TO INCLUDE BUTTER, ETC.

It is suggested that an extension of the system of government inspection and certification at present applied to meats and meat products for export, to include butter, cheese and condensed milk, would be advisable and may perhaps be necessary in order to maintain the standing of our products in foreign markets. If a trade in pure butter or pure cheese is built up under existing conditions, it may at any time be ruined through the shipment by unscrupulous persons of adulterated products or those which have been preserved with agents generally considered harmful. No doubt a certification limited to products which would grade above a certain fixed and arbitrary standard would be a great benefit and aid in building up and maintaining a greatly increased trade in such products.

The Bureau has entered upon these various lines of work in most cases by specific direction of Congress, and in others under instructions from the Secretary of Agriculture. The value of this work to the country and its urgency need not be enlarged upon, but it is evident that as the work develops and extends increased appropriations are necessary. The increase of the meat inspection alone from less than 4,000,000 animals in 1892 to 20,000,000 in 1897 means an enormous in-

crease in the amount of work that is done in the force required.

The appropriation, however, is less now than it was in 1892. It is not in the meat inspection alone that the work has increased, but in every other line that has been referred to. It is essential, therefore, for the proper conduct of the work, that the appropriation be restored to the amount which was formerly fixed, and I would recommend that it be fixed at \$800,000, in addition to the statutory roll, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

GREATER LABORATORY FACILITIES NEEDED.

Finally, I invite attention to the great desirability of a fireproof building for the scientific laboratory. The building now occupied is unsuited for housing the valuable working material which has been accumulated during the 13 years that the Bureau has been in existence. In the study of animal parasites, for instance, there has been intrusted to Dr. Stiles, our zoologist, the type specimens from the principal collections of the world. If those specimens were destroyed it would be an irreparable loss to science and to practical agriculture. So in each division of the work there are specimens, literature, indexes and working material of all kinds, which represent years of labor and which could not possibly be replaced.

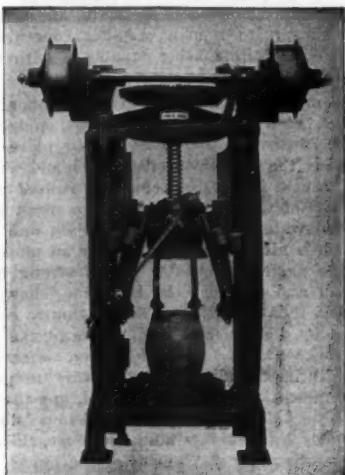
This laboratory is a practical workshop, which aims to make constant and immediate returns to the farmers for the full amount expended for the scientific work of the Bureau. It is accomplishing this by the distribution of tuberculin, mallein and black leg vaccine, by bringing out the best methods of treating diseases, by determining and informing stock raisers as to the nature of diseases which affect their stock, by perfecting methods for making cattle insusceptible to Texas fever and for killing the ticks which are the means of spreading the disease. These lines of work are worth millions of dollars to our farmers, and they should not only be encouraged, but put beyond the danger of interruption and ruin by fires and other avoidable accidents.

The laboratory building now occupied is insufficient in capacity for the demands now made upon it. There are lines of work of great importance which cannot be taken up. The bio-chemical side of butter or cheese making, that is, the micro-organisms which play a part in these processes and the chemical changes which are due to them, should be thoroughly studied. More work should be done with a view to the perfection of methods for the control of hog cholera and tuberculosis. The expense of such work is insignificant when we consider the vast amount of property now lost annually by our farmers through the ravages of preventable diseases.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Long Island State Hospital awarded the following contracts at its meeting held March 28: The contract for supplying fresh meat during the ensuing six months was awarded to Heyman & Levy. Their bid was as follows: 198,514 lb of beef, full carcass, at 6½c. per lb; 41,486 lb of beef, forequarters, at 6½c.; 50,000 lb of mutton, at 6½c.; 20,000 lb of veal, at 6½c. The total amount of the bid is \$20,150. The salt meat contract was awarded to G. F. & E. C. Swift, who bid as follows: 20,000 lb corned beef, at \$5.50 per 100 lb; 10,000 lb corned beef, in 14-lb cans, \$8.75 per 100 lb; 10,000 lb lean end pork, at \$5.50 per 100 lb; 10,000 lb smoked hams, at \$8.75 per 100 lb; 10,000 lb boneless bacon, at \$8 per 100 lb, and 15,000 lb shoulders at \$6.25 per 100 lb. The bid amounts to \$5,137.50.

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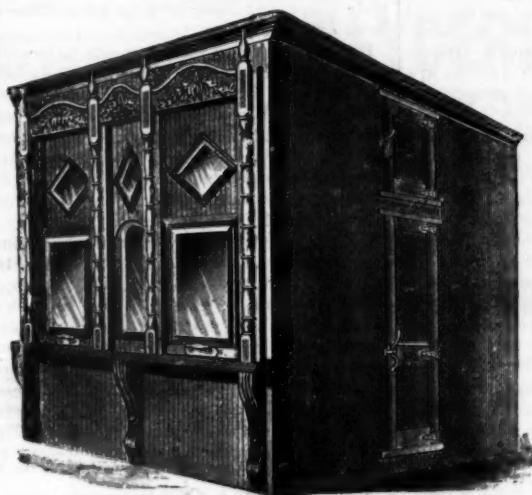
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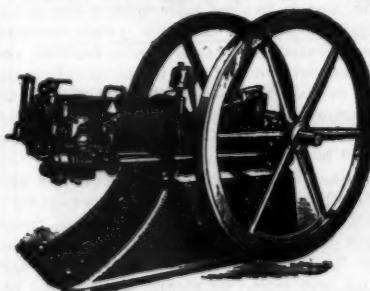
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SIMPLE.

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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 88.

RESIN IN SOAP MAKING.

The employment of resin in the manufacture of household soaps is continually extending, even in countries where fats and oils are cheap, owing to the advantages it presents as regards rapid saponification, ready solubility and increased lathering properties and washing power, as well as low price. By reason of their solubility resin soaps may be used with good results for washing in cold and hard water; but though their properties are better developed by the use of hot water, a distinction must be drawn between the classes of soaps for use under such different conditions, since soaps containing a large proportion of resin dissolve too easily to be economical in hot water, though in cold water they are the best that can be employed.

Resin curd soaps will not stand much increasing, since above a certain point they become soft and smear, being then as unusable as the very hard highly filled paste soaps (an addition of resin will prevent moderately filled paste soaps from becoming too hard). In connection with the increasing of settled curd soaps it may be here mentioned that the "prepared water glass" recently brought forward for boiling in with the soap is quite useless for that purpose. Soaps based on a precipitate of paste will not retain any filling, but allow it to gravitate into the sub-lye, when it is lost on salting out; or if the paste be used again without salting, it becomes more than ever loaded with filling. The preparation consists merely of lime water and caustic lye, concentrated along with water glass down to certain strengths, and forms a good filling material if crunched into the soap in the frames; but is no use for adding during the boiling process.

When saponified by itself, with caustic soda lye, resin always yields a soft, greasy soap, and is therefore only suitable for use as an adjunct to fats in soapmaking. Its cleansing properties are undoubtedly great, and do not, as might be assumed, rest on the presence of an excess of alkali, since curd soaps free from resin contain more free alkali than resin soaps. This being demonstrated it is in the higher percentage of fatty acids present in resin curd soaps than in purely fat soaps, that an explanation of this property must be sought. When tested it is found that resin requires nearly as much alkali for its saponification as is needed by natural fats, and that, from a pure resin soap, no solid fatty acids, but only a thick resin acid, can be separated, which has, however, lost its penetrating odor.

The two main points to be considered by the maker of resin soaps are the relative proportions of resin that the fats employed are capable of assimilating, and, secondly, the complete development of the washing properties of the resin by the method of saponification to be employed. The presence of unsaponified resin in soap is on the same plane as that of free fat, and will be apparent by the smell as well as by the fatty, sticky, moist feel. As regards the ratio of fat to resin this depends on the percentage of stearine in the former, i. e., the more stearine the greater the amount of resin that can be incorporated without softening the soap. An exception to this rule is afforded by bone fats, some grades of which will not stand even as much as 10 to 15 per cent. of resin. It generally happens that these qualities are not pure bone fats, but mixtures of hog fat and horse grease which, even without resin, produce greasy and soft soap. On the other hand, true bone fats will stand an admixture of 25 to 30 per cent. of resin without unduly softening. Care

is required in selecting such fats, since some of them when old appear light in color, but form, with resin, dark soaps that gradually deepen in shade. It is, therefore, advisable to sort the fats, using only the lightest for resin soaps, and doing without an addition of palm oil.

Both the resin and the fat should be cleaned, as far as possible, either by melting down both together over water, and removing the sediment, or by saponifying the fat and resin, salting out, and running the sub-lye away and drawing the soap together again by palm kernel oil. A considerable amount of dirt and deposit will be found even from apparently clear materials.

Formerly resin soaps were made by boiling the fats and resin with 14 deg. to 16 deg. lye to paste, and after salting out and clear boiling with cuttings, grinding the soap to a slow running paste with water. Nowadays the employment of cocoanut and palm kernel oil permitting the use of stronger lyes at the outset, the process is greatly simplified, and as resin saponifies readily with lyes of any strength, the most suitable for general practice, viz., 25 deg. to 30 deg. B. caustic soda lye can be taken.

A useful direct method consists in placing the fat and resin in the kettle along with one-fifth of the lye necessary for the former, and after the resin is melted the fire is increased until the soap boils and combines (steam heat is best), whereupon it is fitted to a clear paste with the 25 deg. lye, the amount being 105 to 110 per cent. of the weight of resin and fat. Some 23 deg. brine is then poured in until the tendency to precipitate paste appears; the fire is then drawn, and the soap left covered up for about an hour and a half (or 48 hours to settle) before framing. Excessive fitting must be avoided, since although no crystalline efflorescence will occur, yet the soap will become mealy white after a while. When any cuttings are at hand they may be melted along with two-thirds of the 25 deg. B. lye and the resin before adding the fat.

By the indirect method the materials are boiled with 25 deg. to 28 deg. lye to a clear, well fitting paste, salted out, and the curd and cuttings slowly melted over a weak fire. Sometimes, to lighten the color, the sub-lye is removed several times, and the soap boiled up again with fresh, weak, briny lye. After the cuttings are in and the soap has remained covered up for two hours, the salt lye is removed, and grinding is effected with a 1 deg. to 2 deg. brine crunched in over a weak fire. The strong lye preventing the formation of scum, no clear boiling is necessary.

By means of steam, the operation can be performed more rapidly and easily, the resin being melted with one-fifth of the lye and then boiled by direct steam with more lye, to a clear, well fitted paste, which is salted out, the curd and the cuttings being left over night, and the sub-lye drawn off in the morning. A little water is then added, so that the soap still boils rather thick to get rid of scum, and in half an hour more water is run in till the soap is thin, but yields moisture when pressed. The soap is now finished, and may be covered up; but if the grinding has been carried too far, a little 23 deg. to 24 deg. brine should be added to produce reparation. Should more lye be needed for fitting it may be added in grinding.

Another method is to boil the greater part of the fats and the resin to a curd which, when the sub-lye has settled out, is transferred to another kettle containing the cuttings, lye, and necessary amount of palm kernel oil, and boiled by steam, water being added until the soap is thin; the completion of the boiling is effected as in the first method.

All the clear resin curd soaps have palm kernel oil, resin and caustic soda for a basis;

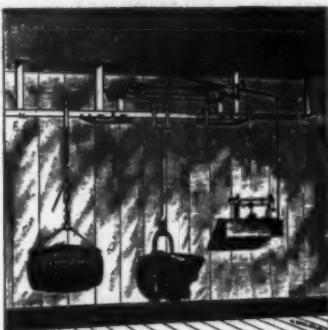
whereas formerly palm oil, tallow and other animal fats were mostly employed, which necessitated a preliminary boiling with weak lye, separation of excess of water by salting and clear boiling the curd to remove the froth. Deviations from this method usually result in frothy soaps, due to the weak lye with which the resin combined imperfectly, and this evil is difficult to remedy, neither concentration nor clear boiling being capable of entirely repairing the damage.

Sometimes the soap, though apparently good, goes wrong in the frames, and comes out frothy, spotted and soft in places, for which the fat is mostly to blame. When frothiness is due to resin, it is caused by an excess of water (whether from a weak lye or a too watery paste is immaterial), and such froth is always accompanied by an unusually large paste precipitate. When strong lye is used, and the soap is kept too sharp and thick, it is of little use attempting to correct this by adding more fat, unless at the commencement of the thickening, afterward the intimate admixture necessary to proper saponification cannot be secured, and the soap will be dull and spotty, an evil impossible to remedy by a further addition of lye, this only preventing the attainment of the object. The only course in such cases is to grind the soap thin to enable the excess of alkali to settle down into the paste.

A principal fault in resin and soaps is their tendency to encrust in the winter time, the efflorescence generally consisting of crystals of salt and alkali carbonate, though sometimes having a floury appearance. When carbonates predominate the cause is to be sought in the quantity of these salts in inferior caustic alkalies. The occurrence may also partly be ascribed to imperfect saponification of tallow and similar fats. For instance, when tallow, etc., is added to the lye, melted along with cuttings, it is drawn into combination by the dissolved soap; but after adding palm kernel oil or cocoanut oil, reducing the causticity with salt or brine, then adding precipitated paste or curd therefrom, the excess of salt and carbonates destroys the combination of the unfinished soap, and gives rise to subsequent encrustation. The employment of paste sub-lye neutralized with olein is improper, on account of the amount of carbonates generally present therein, unless the proportion so employed is smaller in comparison with the fats and resin used, in which case it should only be used in the form of curd, for the direct process, or added along with the cuttings in the indirect process.

When the encrustation results from incomplete saponification, it may be obviated by boiling the fat and resin and curd with moderately strong lye by grinding, the cuttings being melted with strong (25 deg.) lye, and added to the hot curd, and the combination completed with palm kernel oil. An excess of caustic alkali may also produce encrustation which in such event will generally be more powdery than crystalline. In winter this is caused by the soap setting quicker and retaining the water necessary for the conveyance of the excess of alkali (generally present in this class of soap) into the sub-lye. The same effect may be brought about in the summer by over-concentration. This can be remedied by sprinkling the soap with water in the final stage of boiling. Lyes containing a deal of carbonate readily form paste, the curd only appearing after the addition of strong lye or salt, and if much kernel oil be used the carbonate remains in combination, and is only partly eliminated by thorough grinding, some portion remaining behind, to appear later as an encrustation when the soap dries in the air.—Siefenfabrikant.

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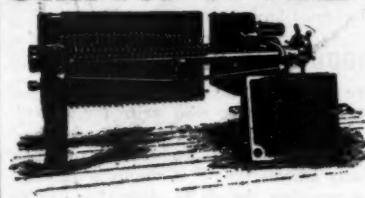
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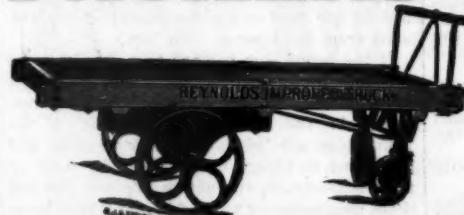
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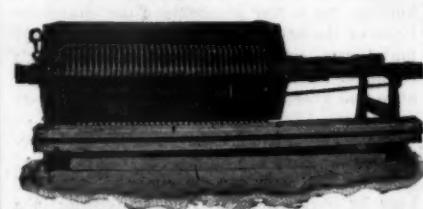
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Index to Advertisements on Page 7.

THE POLAND-CHINA HOG.

By J. L. VAN DOREN.

Having been requested to give the scale of points of the Poland-China hog, I will also give detailed description, serious objections and disqualifications. When the Ohio Poland-China Record Company was organized over twenty years ago a scale of points for judging swine was not thought of.

At a meeting of the company held at Dayton, Ohio, in January, 1883, a scale of points was presented and adopted, which was the first move in that direction up to that date. So to the Ohio Record belongs the honor of being the first organization to establish a scale of points. Since then the scale of points has been revised twice by the Ohio Poland-China Record Co., and other similar organizations have followed, so at the present time nearly all have adopted a scale similar to the Ohio, and some an exact copy, which is very clear evidence that the Ohio Poland-China Record Company knew at an early date what constituted a first-class Poland-China hog.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION.

Color (3 points)—Black or dark spotted, with white points. (Sandy spots and speckled color shall not argue impurity of blood, but are not desirable.) Objections—Solid black, or with more sandy or white than black hairs over body.

Head (3 points)—Short, broad between the eyes, and nicely tapering from eyes to point of nose; face slightly dished; cheeks full. Objections—Head coarse, long and narrow; face too much dished; snout coarse and thick.

Ears (2 points)—Drooping, fine and silky; pointing forward and a little outward; well proportion to size of body. Objections—Too large and coarse; thick, lopping; lying too near the face, stiff, erect, or too round.

Jowl (2 points)—Full, firm and neat; carrying fullness well back to shoulder and brisket. Objections—Flabby; light; thin in cheeks; tucking under neck.



Neck (3 points)—Full, deep, short and slightly arched. Objections—Long; flat; lacking in fulness or depth.

Brisket (3 points)—Full; well let down; extending well forward and on line with belly. Objections—Narrow or tucked up.

Shoulders (6 points)—Broad; deep; thickness in proportion to the sides and hams; full and even on top. Objections—Lacking in depth or width; thick beyond the lines of the sides and hams; blade too prominent.

Girth Around Heart (10 points)—Full back of shoulders; ribs extending well down; wide and full back of forelegs. Objections—Less than flank measure or length of body from top of head to root of tail, or creased back of shoulders.

Back (7 points)—Broad, straight or slightly arched, carrying width well back to hams, and of medium length. Objections—Narrow; creasing back of shoulders; narrow across the loins; swayed; too long; sunfish shaped.

Loin (7 points)—Broad, strong and full. Objections—Narrow; weak.

Sides (6 points)—Full, deep; carrying sides well down and back. Objections—Too round or flat; shallow or thin at flank.

Ribs (7 points)—Well sprung and long; carrying fullness and depth well back. Objections—Too flat; curve of ribs too short.

Belly (4 points)—Wide and straight. Objections—Sagging; narrow.

Flank (3 points)—Well let down and full. Objections—Thin; tucked in; cut up too high.

Ham (10 points)—Full, broad, deep, holding width and coming down well over hock. Objections—Narrow, short, too steep at the rump and cut up too high in crotch.

Tail (2 points)—Well set on; small, smooth and well tapered. Objections—Coarse, large, too prominent at the root.

Limbs (7 points)—Medium length; well set apart and well tapered; bone firm and flinty; not coarse; muscles full above knee and hock; pastern short; foot short. Objections—Long, slim, coarse, crooked, muscles light; pastern long, slim or flat; feet long or sprawling.

Coat (3 points)—Fine, thick and covering the body well. Objections—Coarse, bristly, harsh and wiry.

Action (5 points)—Easy, prompt, fine and graceful. Objections—Dull, sluggish, clumsy.

Symmetry (5 points)—A harmonious combination of the foregoing scale of points. Objections—Too much developed in some points and lacking in others.

In the scale 100 points constitutes a perfect hog. They are divided up as the engraving of the hog shows.

In scoring on the different points cuts are made in whole numbers and fractions of tenths. For instance, we will take ham described as perfect—broad, full and deep, ten points. Upon a close examination the expert sees it lacks in fullness, is the least bit narrow, and does not let down on hock, so he can cut it three and three-tenths, almost one-third, and still you have some ham left, but not by any means a perfect one.

SERIOUS OBJECTIONS.

Form—Small growth; upright ears; small, cramped chest; crease back of the shoulders, so as to be readily seen; deformed and badly crooked legs; feet broken down so that the animal walks on pastern joints and dew claws.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Condition—Excessive fat; barren; deformed; unsound or diseased; ridgling or one-seeded.

Score—A score of less than 60 points of the standard.

Pedigree—Lack of eligibility to record.

This completes the 100 points of the Poland-China hog, and while these points were adopted by the National Convention of Poland-China Breeders held at Chicago in November, 1886, I think there could be some changes made that would be of benefit to the hog. There is nothing said about the eye, which is a very important point in the hog when you want to move him. And again would it not be better to leave symmetry out and say style and action, for a hog that is not well proportioned cannot have much style.—Ex.

PRODUCTION OF LEAN MEAT.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion between those who write for agricultural and live stock papers as to the best and surest methods of producing lean meat. One party affirms that it is simply a question of food, another that it is altogether one of breed. Each is sure that the opposite is wrong and equally so that he is right. As a matter of fact, both are right and both are wrong. That certain breeds of hogs run naturally to fat is not to be gainsaid, neither is the statement that others run to leanness. To a certain extent these characteristics, which have been bred into the different breeds of hogs through the conditions under which they have been raised for generations, can be modified by the feed and management of the animals from the time of their birth.

If the brood sow belongs to a family noted for their production of fat meat, then her progeny will certainly start in life with a tendency in the same direction. But if the young pigs are fed lightly after weaning and compelled to forage in the fields for most of their subsistence, the active life will prevent them accumulating much fat, and turn a large share of their food into lean meat or muscle, the natural product of exercise. If this is kept up for a few generations the characteristics of the breed, so far as these special animals are concerned, will be completely changed. Nature will come to their assistance and gradually fit them for their environment.

The scrub hog and the razorback produce lean meat. They are coarse, rugged and strong boned. But they can be changed into lard hogs by confinement and heavy feeding in a few generations. The less active the animal the softer the bone and the greater the tendency to fatten. In all lines of breeding the question of feeding has much to do with the results attained. The smooth, broad-backed,

short-legged hog will soon degenerate into a scrub in the hands of a poor feeder. The scrub hog is self-reliant and assertive. He knows that what he gets in the shape of subsistence must come from his own exertions. He is all over the neighborhood, into the cornfield, garden or potato field. Every instinct he has is alert in the struggle for existence.

He grows slowly, but his meat is lean and the muscle is an efficient aid in his struggle for subsistence. Pen him up, feed him well and keep him comfortable, his desire to roam soon ceases, he sleeps and eats and becomes "as lazy as a hog." He will then grow fat instead of lean meat. In breeding for lean hogs, therefore, all these points should be considered, and while the breed should be selected which has a tendency in this direction, the management and food should be of such a nature to develop this tendency still further. In doing this it will not be necessary to go to the razorback, or some big coarse animal with an abnormal appetite and bone like a dray horse. The improved breeds can be made to answer with careful selection and feeding and will produce meat at much less cost than the scrub or the razorback.—Ohio Farmer.

DETAILED SHIPMENTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending April 2, 1898, and since Oct. 25, 1897, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending April 2, 1898.	From Oct. 25, 1897, to date.	Week ending April 3, 1897.	From Oct. 25, 1896, to April 3, 1897.
Pork, bbls.....	3,923	100,771	2,784	115,032
Lard, bbls.....	14,060	755,102	7,133	234,696
" bbls	836	66,943	495	48,709
" tanks, lbs.		2,719,955	....	1,413,473
" pkgs.	69,017	1,412,055	50,301	1,04,224
Hams, bbls.....	4,410	89,468	3,618	68,327
" tons.	1,772	31,899	2,648	48,364
" bbls.	247	8,812	613	14,006
" pkgs.	546	36,691	4,918	97,663
" pccs.	72,886	1,353,922	33,528	1,290,013
Sides, bbls.....	12,032	212,666	7,931	141,141
" tons.	144	7,297	247	7,389
" bbls.	1,962	25,233	645	17,173
" pkgs.	1,188	38,748	2,387	30,783
" pccs.	73,073	1,729,311	82,285	1,656,233
Shoulders, bbls.....	1,069	21,195	1,142	21,052
" tons.	16	648	50	1,205
" bbls.	70	3,157	77	3,112
" pkgs.	285	7,330	211	18,397
" pccs.	1,057	82,839	7,375	254,969
Other prod., bbls.....	3,449	42,940	2,610	21,883
" tons.	181	6,716	524	8,284
" bbls.	310	19,376	514	25,666
" pkgs.	6,781	231,348	6,635	188,260

GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1898.	Week, 1897.
Lard, lbs.....	18,039,249	5,752,014
Hams, lbs.....	4,869,876	4,104,419
Sides, lbs.....	11,284,631	6,295,525
Shoulders, lbs.	844,627	1,172,664
Other products, lbs.....	2,353,920	1,374,336

ARTICLES.	Season, 1897-8.	Season, 1895-7.
Lard, lbs.....	220,780,089	172,096,469
Hams, lbs.....	94,883,604	79,802,591
Sides, lbs.....	220,326,702	158,698,100
Shoulders, lbs.	15,455,934	25,694,28
Other products, lbs.....	39,533,358	28,054,04

WEEKLY MOVEMENT OF PROVISIONS.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending April 2, 1898, and since Oct. 25, as compared with the corresponding time in 1896-7:

RECEIVED.	FOR WEEK.	SINCE OCT. 25, 1897.	SAME TIME, 1896-7.
Beef, pkgs. ....	.....	.....	103
Pork, bbls.	101	1,141	3,986
Cut meats, lbs.	4,620,612	98,213	65,219,123
Lard, bbls.	1,199,932	25,390,163	27,663,153
SHIPPED.			
Beef, pkgs.	1,553	32,951	37,478
Pork, bbls.	3,923	98,213	114,532
Cut meats, lbs.	19,342,934	370,201,549	293,061,966
Lard, bbls.	15,039,249	290,780,089	172,096,469

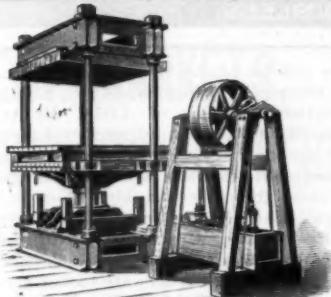
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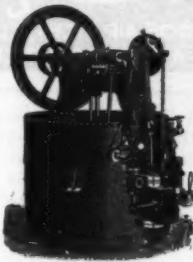
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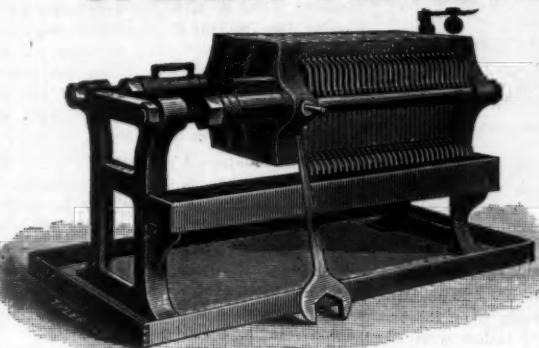
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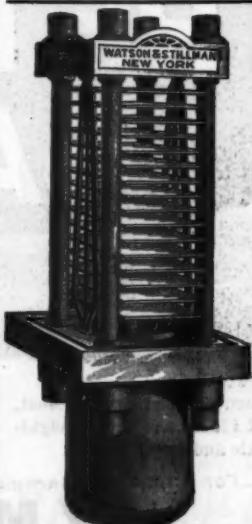
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Want and For Sale ADS on Page 45.

PACKING HOUSE MATTERS AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely pursue the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* W. M. Shehan has been appointed receiver for the Farmers' Packing Co., of Talbot County, Md.

* The Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio, will build an addition corner Prim and Stock streets, to cost \$6,000.

* Superintendent Willard, of Troy, N. Y., has issued an order requiring all butchers and peddlers to procure a license.

* A bill was passed in the Senate at Albany appropriating \$3,000 for investigating the cause of disease among cattle.

* S. E. Scott has the contract for the masonry work of the new packinghouse at Logansport, Ind., owned by Routh.

* One of the storage houses of the International Packing Co., Chicago, was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$7,000.

* Sir Thomas Lipton, who is grocer, tea planter and packer, is about to engage, it is stated, in the manufacture of beef extract on an extensive scale.

* A careful estimate has been made which shows that over 450,000 head of cattle will be shipped to Indian Territory grazing lands this spring from Texas.

* The railroad stockyards at Silver City, La., have been completely rebuilt recently, the new yards being much more conveniently arranged than the old ones.

* Ryan Bros., Leavenworth, Kan., recently sold their Montana ranch for \$450,000 to an Eastern syndicate. B. F. Karrick, Pueblo, Colo., has secured 40,000 head of cattle, costing about \$1,000,000.

* The burning of the rendering establishment of Stone & Garrison, in St. Joseph, Mo., resulted in a loss of \$900. Aside from the loss on the machinery, 50 bbls. of tallow were destroyed. They will rebuild at once.

* Fire started in the curing department of the Plankinton Packing Co.'s plant in Milwaukee, and resulted in \$5,000 damages. The roof of the smoke house was destroyed and the stock was damaged to a great extent.

* The Chicago and Western packers are sending out circulars to hog buyers to advise farmers to stop the production of the greater hulking 300 and 400 lb hog and to raise the long-bodied slim porker weighing from 200 to 230.

* A. M. Miller, of Duluth, Minn., has sold his interest in the Sutphin Co. to Richard M. Sellwood. Mr. Sellwood was formerly interested in this company, but sold out to Mr. Miller. Since then the business has increased very materially.

* Swift and Company commenced killing at their St. Joseph (Mo.) plant on Friday, April 1. Five hundred cattle were slaughtered. Hog killing commenced the following day. The capacity of the plant is 7,000 hogs, 5,000 sheep and 3,500 cattle daily.

* The Hammond Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb., has quite a force of men employed in tearing down the old cattle sheds, which are located just south of the big Armour hog houses. New sheds are to be built and a number of other improvements made.

* John Davies, the well-known butcher, of Utica, N. Y., has purchased the entire stock of ham, bacon, pork, lard, etc., of the late Utica Packing & Provision Co. The purchase also includes the horses, wagons, harness, etc., belonging to the firm. Mr. Davies proposes to convert his entire purchase into cash within thirty days.

* The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, in a special dispatch from Bloomsburg, states that

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a company composed of leading capitalists, headed by ex-Mayor G. H. Herring, of Bloomsburg, has been organized for the purpose of having Western cattle shipped to this point, which will be the general depot of the company. They are at present engaged in building immense stockyards and barns and a large abattoir.

* The managers of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co. and the Armour Packing Co., two Kansas City, Kan., institutions, are responsible for the statement that the United States is buying extra provisions and supplies for the Army and Navy Departments. The S. & S. Co. recently received an order for 780,000 lb of corned beef from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A force of men is working night and day filling the order. All orders are marked "rush," and the government gives contracts to those packers who are prompt in making deliveries.

* The Western Union Beef Co., of Kansas City, one of the largest organizations of the kind in the United States, has been for some months systematically reducing its holdings, not only in Texas, but in New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and elsewhere in the Northwest. This company was originally capitalized for \$15,000,000. Now the stock has been reduced to \$400,000. Three-quarters of a million dollars was distributed among the stockholders, who are mostly Eastern capitalists, a few days ago, and a much larger sum was recently divided in a similar manner.

* In addition to the 900,000 lb of canned

meats ordered of the Hammond Packing Co. for delivery at Brooklyn, N. Y., the Navy Department bought of Libby, McNeill & Libby 75,000 lb of canned meats for the warships on the Pacific coast. It is understood the supplies sent East will be distributed to the ships from the Brooklyn, Norfolk and League Island Navy Yards. The shipment to the Pacific coast will go to the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, and will be started at once. These orders are looked upon as forerunners of other orders of the same description, and the large packing companies are unusually active in canning and packing their meats, anticipating a call from the government in case of an outbreak of hostilities with Spain.

* When the Santa Fe puts in its reduced rates on packinghouse products and dressed beef on April 8 it will make some important changes in regulations governing shipments. Heretofore the minimum weight for cars of dressed beef has been 20,000 lb, and for packinghouse products 24,000 lb. Under the new tariff the minimum weight on dressed beef will be 25,000 lb and that on packinghouse products 30,000 lb. This will compel packers to load cars to their capacity. A still more important change will be in the amount of mileage paid to packers on their cars. At present 1e. a mile per car is paid. After April 8 but 6 mills per car for each mile will be given. These two regulations will work an important modification of the 10½c. reduction in carrying charges. The Wabash has issued a tariff quoting the rates which the Santa Fe has announced it will use April 8.



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CHICAGO NOTES.

Last month 11,079 Texas cattle were received in the quarantine division of the Chicago Stockyards, against 13,124 last year.

Average weight of hogs received last week, 228 lb, against 232 lb for the previous week, 226 lb a month ago, and 237 lb a year ago.

The famous "middle vat" of Luettgert murder trial notoriety, was this week placed on exhibition at a dime museum on Clark street.

N. Hexter, who for the past six years has represented Nelson Morris & Co. in Liverpool, was a visitor on the Live Stock Exchange on Tuesday.

Last week's receipts of hogs, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, increased 15,000 at Chicago, 11,500 at Kansas City, 6,300 at Omaha and 6,000 at St. Louis.

This month's receipts at Chicago are estimated at 220,000 cattle, 575,000 hogs and 340,000 sheep, against 191,906 cattle, 542,887 hogs and 277,146 sheep for April, 1897.

The first quarter of 1898 Kansas City received 30,008 carloads of live stock, against 28,283 a year ago, 26,063 two years ago and 23,873 the corresponding three months of 1895.

Viles & Robbins, whose packinghouse is not situated in the stockyards, received 157 carloads of hogs direct last week. No feed, yardage, terminal, or commission charges were paid on these hogs.

The amount of hog product shipped from this city during the week was as follows: Pork, 3,923 bbls.; lard, 13,039,349 lb; hams, 4,850,876 lb; middles, 11,284,631 lb; shoulders, 844,527 lb; other hog products, 2,353,920 lb.

Last month the Northwestern Road contributed 5,902 of the 22,580 carloads of live stock received at Chicago, while the Burlington furnished only 4,685. In March, 1897, the Northwestern hauled 5,153 and the Burlington 5,043.

Average weight of cattle received here last month, 1,131 lb, the heaviest for any month since May, 1896. February average, 1,111 lb, and a year ago, 1,126 lb. Average weight of sheep last month, 89 lb, against 91 lb in February, and 88 lb in March, 1897.

Of the 8,970 carloads of hogs received at Chicago last month, Iowa contributed 3,980; Illinois, 2,984; Missouri, 333, and Minnesota, 326. Of the 10,980 carloads of cattle received last month, Iowa was credited with 5,022; Illinois, 2,578, and Missouri, 1,019.

Last month's receipts of hogs at Chicago 631,731, the second largest March receipts

since 1891, when 861,902 arrived. Receipts a year ago, 576,018. Average weight last month 229 lb, against 227 lb the previous month, 230 lb a year ago and 246 lb two years ago.

The average weight of the hogs received at Kansas City were unusually light in weight last month, falling to an average of 211 lb, the lightest in several years, with the exception of 210 in last October. In January and February the averages were 218 and 212 lb respectively. In March of 1897 it was 216, while in 1896 it was 232.

One of the most extensive deals in the history of the cattle trade is reported from Fort Worth, Texas. E. F. Karrick, of Pueblo, Col., has secured through his New Mexico agents 40,000 head of cattle costing in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The deliveries will take place in April or May, and the stock will then be taken to Pueblo.

Of the 129,800 hogs packed at Chicago last week Armour slaughtered 27,800, Anglo-American 12,500, Boyd & Lunham 4,700, Chicago, 6,000, Continental 19,400, Hammond 4,000, International 8,200, Lipton 6,500, Morris 7,800, Swift 20,100, Viles & Robbins 13,400, and butchers 8,500. Total the previous week 113,500, and a year ago 96,400.

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis last month, 453,000 cattle, 1,166,000 hogs and 605,000 sheep, against 420,000 cattle, 1,063,000 hogs and 526,000 sheep a year ago. Last month's receipts of cattle were the largest for March in five years, and hogs and sheep the largest on record for the third month of the year.

At 10 o'clock on Friday evening of last week fire broke out in the storage house of the International Packing Co. It was a difficult fire to fight, and every available fire engine was called into service. The loss is estimated at \$7,000, of which \$4,000 is on the building and \$3,000 on the contents. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

The arrivals of American and Canadian meat at Liverpool for the week ending March 24, consisted of 3,364 cattle, 4,168 sheep and 15,464 quarters of beef. Compared with the arrivals of the previous week, they show a decrease of 1,050 cattle and 172 sheep, and an increase of 3,045 quarters of beef.

The imports of live stock in England for the month of February and corresponding month of last year are shown below: For February 45,230 cattle, against 41,654 last year; 55,534 sheep, against 40,827 last year. For two months (January and February) imports were 89,169 cattle and 193,166 sheep, against 84,064 cattle and 123,915 sheep last year.

Total shipments of stockers and feeders

from Kansas City last month 1,345 carloads, the largest March shipments on record, and 153 cars more than a year ago. The first three months of 1898 shipments to the country amounted to 3,737 cars, against 4,254 a year ago, showing a decrease of 517 cars.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange Charles W. Baker and George W. Shannon were re-elected as secretary and treasurer respectively. The full roster of the new Board of Directors is as follows: W. H. Thompson, Jr., D. E. Hartwell, George W. Shannon, Levi B. Doud, W. B. Ecton, S. G. McCausland, Richard Nash, James Welsh, Horace Tomlinson, N. Cochran and A. C. Halliwell.

Nelson Morris & Co. assume control of the Brighton Stockyards of Boston on April 4. William H. Monroe has controlled the Brighton yards for several years. Nelson Morris & Co. have purchased the Boston beef business of William H. Monroe. All this firm's export cattle will from now on be sent to Brighton instead of Somerville, and it is probable that Swift and Company's cattle will also be handled in Brighton.

Stocks of provisions were generally less than expected, particularly of lard and short ribs. The reduction in lard during March was 24,700 tcs., and in short ribs 4,149,000 lb. In old pork 9,300 bbls., against an increase of 19,800 bbls. of new. Stocks of new pork are 72,572 bbls., old 51,991 bbls.; lard 135,618 tcs., and short ribs 16,943,000 lb. There was a good reduction in nearly all kinds of meats except hams, which increased about 1,500,000 lb.

The world's stock of lard, according to the Fairbank's statement, 354,529 tcs., showed a decrease for March of 61,000 tcs., and a decrease from April 1 last year of 179,000 tcs. The bulls on lard pointed out that this decrease in the twelve months, with the packing in this country so much over the year previous, proved a remarkable increase in consumption. The big decreases were at Hamburg, 8,000 tcs.; at French ports, 10,000 tcs.; at Chicago, 25,000 tcs.; at Kansas City, 4,000 tcs., and at New York, 3,200 tcs. There were increases nowhere.

The telephones on the Board of Trade were sold last week. Competition for the first choice was active. The bidding started at \$1 and ran along to \$50. Logan finally bid \$950 and Baldwin-Gurney paid \$1,000 for first choice of location. Bartlett-Frazier secured second choice at \$350. Harris paid \$300 for third, and Logan came in fourth with a bid of \$210. The next highest bid was \$100 by McLain Bros. Counselman bid \$60, and from there the sales ranged down to \$1. The total secured by the board in premiums was \$2,100. This does not include the rental of \$150 a year for the telephones.

From present indications the provision rate war from Kansas City will not end at an early day. An open tariff of 8 cents between the rivers went into effect on Tuesday on the Wabash, St. Paul and Santa Fe roads. Its competitors have just made the discovery that the Wabash has secured by contract for periods ranging from 30 to 90 days, 50 per cent. of the provisions at Kansas City. The Alton has secured 15 per cent., leaving only 35 per cent. to be divided among all the other lines out of Kansas City. They are undecided, under the circumstances, whether the small amount of business left is worth scrambling for at the low rates. The Wabash has an advantage over the other roads from Kansas City because of its through line to Buffalo, and could almost afford to haul provisions between the rivers or even to Chicago for nothing, making its profit on the haul to Buffalo.

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New York, March 31st 1898.

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Sworn before me }
the 1st day of April 1898 }



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ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our **WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN** on page 45.

—J. H. Hunt, of Gainesville, Ga., will open an ice factory in a few days.

—The contract will be awarded for the erection of an ice plant at Ripley, Tenn.

—The Boston Beef Co., of Clinton, Mass., is putting in a new refrigerator in their store.

—The Tempe-Mesa Produce Co., of Mesa, Ariz., are preparing to erect a cold storage plant.

—Spokane, Wash., is going to have a cold storage establishment to be the largest in the West.

—The Mutual Ice Manufacturing Co.'s plant at Charleston, S. C., will soon be in operation.

—The ice house of Faucett's creamery, two miles from West Chester, Pa., was burned last week.

—The Huse & Loomis Ice Co., St. Louis, Mo., has recently purchased a lot for \$2,500 to improve thereon.

—The plant of the Dayton Ice Co. has been purchased by parties residing at Trenton, Ga., and will be moved to that place.

—The Reading (Pa.) Artificial Ice Co., having recently remodeled and enlarged its plant, is now turning out 60 tons of ice daily.

—The contract for the ice plant and fertilizer factory to be erected by the Norfolk Warehouse Co., Norfolk, Va., will be let shortly.

—For the first three months of the year A. H. Barber & Co., of 229 South Water street, Chicago, have contracted to manufacture 40 ice machines.

—F. W. Preston, of Warrenton, Ore., is preparing to build an addition to his slaughter house, and is also arranging to build a cold storage plant.

—The machinery and apparatus of the ice plant installed in connection with the electric railway in Key West will be in operation in a short time.

—The Newton Milling & Elevator Co. has arranged to build an ice plant in Newton, Kan. It will cost \$10,000 and have a capacity of 10 tons a day.

—The Mobile Ice Co., Mobile, Ala., recently constructed, at a cost of \$50,000, was started last week. It is capable of turning out 100 tons of ice per day—one new ice machine alone costing \$17,000.

—The Colorado Packing & Provision Co., Denver, Colo., has installed a 3½-ton refrigerating machine.

—Adam Sander, of Salamanca, N. Y., will erect a brick building, in which he will install refrigerating machinery.

—A \$5,000 stock company will be organized to erect an ice factory in Amitie City, La. A. P. Stewart is interested.

—The San Antonio Brewing Co., El Paso, Texas, will build a cold storage plant. H. G. Kauffman is interested.

—The new cold storage plant of Arbogast & Bastian, Allentown, Pa., is finished. Brine circulation of refrigeration is used.

—The Toledo Ice Co., Toledo, Ohio, secured a permit yesterday for the construction of an ice house to be erected on Elm street. The structure will cost about \$1,000.

—Pfaffinger & Co., 922 to 930 East Market street, Louisville, Ky., pork packers, intend to increase their ice-making capacity by putting in a 15-ton ice-making plant.

—The Southern Ice Co., of Rocky Mount, N. C., has been incorporated to manufacture and sell ice. Those interested are W. E. Worth, J. W. Hines and J. S. Armstrong.

—Amite City, La., had a meeting of citizens recently to organize an ice company. It was decided to organize a stock company with \$5,000 stock, and begin operations at once. Dr. A. P. Stewart is interested.

—A stock company has been organized in McPherson, Kan., to establish an ice plant with a capital of \$15,000. The directors are W. A. Morris, F. D. Entriken, Geo. L. Coon, J. K. Bremyer, W. H. Church. They expect to have it in operation by June 1.

—The McKees Rock Artificial Ice Co. has broken ground for the erection of an ice plant on Chartiers avenue, at a cost of about \$25,000. W. L. Singer is president. The contract for the machinery was let to the Henry Vogt Machine Co., of Louisville, Ky.

—The contract for the cylinder for a huge ice machine, weighing 600,000 lb, for the Armour Packing Co., of Chicago, has been let to J. M. Klineline & Son, owners of the Central Pattern Works at Middletown. The patterns for this machine are now being made by this firm, and is one of the largest orders ever given a pattern establishment in this part of the State. The plant is very busily engaged executing the order and nearly 50 men are employed.

—It is stated that ice will be cheaper in Norfolk, Va., this season than for a number of years past, owing to the fact that the supply is greater than the demand. A plant is already under course of construction in Brambleton ward, that city, and another, with a capacity of between 60 and 70 tons per day, will be completed by June 1, in At-

lantic City ward. The latter is the property of the Norfolk Warehouse Company, which, as previously told in these columns, has determined to utilize its extensive cotton yards in the summer months by erecting a plaster mill and an ice plant. Contracts for their erection have already been closed and much of the machinery for use in the plant is already in position, the York Manufacturing Company doing the work. The plaster is to be ground from Nova Scotia rock, and as this plaster, which is especially good fertilizer, has been ground elsewhere and brought to Norfolk, it is believed that this will be a valuable addition to the manufacturing business of that section.



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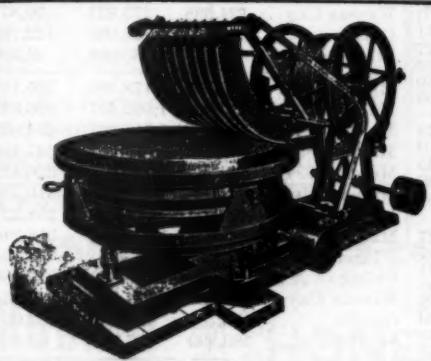
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Swift and Company, Kansas City	1 No. 9
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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March 28	18,496	106	36,666	16,901
March 29	2,162	1,868	18,382	12,631
March 30	12,223	516	24,810	16,327
March 31	11,826	889	28,165	10,450
April 1	3,138	224	20,434	6,930
April 2	400	20	15,000	6,000

Total	48,245	3,623	143,457	69,248
Prev. week	46,013	2,240	142,362	76,719
Cor. week '97	45,736	3,179	128,698	68,145
Cor. week '96	28,883	4,215	120,328	58,380

Shipments:	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March 28	5,744	..	5,901	6,327
March 29	1,313	..	3,988	2,507
March 30	2,611	8	3,326	1,651
March 31	4,456	7	3,644	1,685
April 1	2,954	127	4,150	1,288
April 2	300	..	3,000	1,500

Total	17,378	142	23,959	14,958
Prev. week	17,200	88	34,948	19,349
Cor. week '97	16,060	24	31,863	22,529
Cor. week '96	10,576	97	28,013	7,668

Receipts last week, with comparisons, at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	48,200	143,400	68,200
Kansas City	27,400	60,600	17,700
Omaha	15,700	28,300	36,000
St. Louis	8,800	36,500	5,700

Total	100,100	268,800	128,600
Prev. week	93,200	253,800	125,700
Cor. week 1897	93,400	230,100	116,900
Cor. week 1896	69,000	227,000	85,400
Cor. week 1895	81,000	181,900	106,300
Cor. week 1894	110,500	262,500	85,700

The following table gives receipts for March, 1898, and the first quarter of the present year, with comparisons for each year since and including 1891:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	217,159	631,731	389,290
Kansas City	124,698	273,321	90,877
Omaha	65,236	136,085	142,795
St. Louis	48,242	136,958	24,495
March, 1898	455,335	1,178,905	505,157
March, 1897	419,022	1,062,437	526,345
March, 1896	398,708	1,016,267	434,639
March, 1895	369,741	1,000,257	347,496
March, 1894	449,841	1,107,590	326,431
March, 1893	463,616	727,920	319,739
March, 1892	440,858	978,378	258,227
March, 1891	392,165	1,270,428	258,240
First quarter:			
Chicago	630,491	2,070,632	956,980
Kansas City	394,332	991,671	240,434
Omaha	158,783	430,531	333,652
St. Louis	189,890	437,560	69,650
Total 1898	1,370,506	3,029,394	1,600,716
Total 1897	1,280,258	3,650,400	1,333,729
Total 1896	1,242,475	3,210,226	1,199,210
Total 1895	1,194,577	3,755,541	1,067,984
Total 1894	1,394,672	3,518,524	1,042,214
Total 1893	1,453,225	2,421,058	898,706
Total 1892	1,327,574	3,608,651	691,256
Total 1891	1,271,544	4,274,559	746,925

CATTLE.—Considering the great amount of war talk that has been indulged in and the consequent scare that naturally hurts all kinds of business, the cattle market has held its own very well indeed. Good to choice fat steers have been selling at from \$4.80@\$5.35

during this week, as they have been doing for the last three weeks. Common and medium natives and branded winter fed Westerns continue to make up a very large percentage of the receipts, and there is a tendency to lower prices in these grades, but the decline so far has been slight, and prices still continue at from \$4@\$4.60 for the bulk of this class. The stocker and feeder market has been top heavy, too many of these being included in the receipts, and there has been a down turn of from 15@25c, but the greater part of them still command prices of from \$4@\$4.50. Butcher stock of all kinds continues to sell relatively higher than the common steer cattle, for the supply is none too large, and the demand is exceptionally active, especially on canning account. Handy weight steers of good quality are gaining favor with buyers. It is now nearly two years since prices became good enough to warrant people in maturing cattle for the market that would be good enough for any purpose, dead or alive. There is no surplus of good fat cattle with weight and quality enough for export alive, especially such as are used for the London trade, which requires the best of this class, and for this reason it is tolerably certain that prices for cattle of 1,300 lb and over suited for this export trade will continue to bring from \$4.80 to \$5.35. There seems no chance for improvement in the common half-fat class that to finish them seems like a waste of feed.

HOGS.—The situation in the hog market continues unchanged, except that the prices seem to be gaining a little. The tendency of the last few weeks to a narrower spread be-

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"	Pittsburg, Pa.
Holmes' Provision Co.	Holyoke, Mass.
Nashua Beef Co.	Nashua, "
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tween the light and heavy weight hogs continues. This is a natural condition at this season of the year, it being the close of the packing season, and warm weather approaching when the light weight would naturally work to a premium over the heavy. The bearish tactics of the packers seem to have had a tendency to induce owners in the country to hold back considerably, and, as was stated in this report last week, as the hogs in their hands are young and capable of good gain, it is not unreasonable to anticipate an increased percentage of hogs to weigh around and over 250 lb, as the spring advances, and it is probable that light weights will be selling at as much of a premium in the near future as were the heavy during the first weeks of March. Notwithstanding the uneasiness caused by the war talk, the market is in a healthy condition, though predictions at this time are very unsafe.

SHEEP.—The sheep market continues to boom. The receipts are very heavy, but the demand consumes all the supply. Prices are gradually working higher, choice clipped flocks making from \$4.40@\$4.50. Clipped stock is the favorite with buyers now, but this is only to be expected with the approach of warm weather.

TIPS ON THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Counselman & Day say: "Provisions are a purchase on any fair break. There has been some realizing by packers who were long May and June product. Export demand continues good. Stocks here are small. This is the year to buy provisions."

Mr. N. J. Weil, of W. E. Webbe & Co., says: "There has developed a very good demand for dry salted meats from the South during the past few days; the best we have had for some time. The export demand continues good also. Eastern buyers are holding off on account of the war scare, but are buying some little stuff. Stocks of dry salted meats all over the West show a fair decrease again, and are considered light for the time of the year. On any soft spot he considers provisions purchase. Hams are higher in Liverpool, which has caused a stronger feeling here; hams are the cheapest article on the list at present."

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Armour & Co. will build a large wool and felt factory at Archer avenue and the west branch of the Chicago River. It will cost about \$900,000 and give employment to 500 men and women. The factory will be built on the site of the curled hair works, the demolition of which is well under way.

With the exception of skins, Armour & Co. are now converting into finished products all the parts of animals slaughtered at the yards.

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601,662.—SOAP HOLDER FOR TUBS; by E. H. Lobdell, Mecosta, Mich., assignor to H. R. Walker and R. C. Smith, Ionia, Mich. App. filed April 30, 1896. A soap-holder attachment comprising a U-shaped frame the sides of which are provided with inclined grooves and having a cut-out portion near the upper end thereof, inwardly-extending lugs formed integral with said sides, and opposite to the cut-out portion, a removable shelf sliding in the inclined grooves and provided with flanges adapted to retain the soap on the shelf, one of said flanges being adapted to engage with the curved ends of the inwardly-projecting lugs to retain the shelf upon said supports, said shelf also having a locking notch, and a spring secured to the lower side of the frame and adapted to engage with the locking notch.

601,716.—CONDENSING WATER AND AIR COOLING APPARATUS FOR REFRIGERATING MACHINES; by Julius Sedlacek, Nuremberg, Germany. In a refrigerating apparatus, an air cooler comprising, in combination, a refrigerator having a surrounding shell incased in a shell, a vertical series of intercommunicating chambers between said shells, means for forcing air upwards through said refrigerator to fall through said chambers, and thereby produce a continuous circulation of the liquid, and an outlet for the air.

601,728.—SCOURING, DISINTEGRATING AND SEPARATING MACHINE; by John M. Case, Cincinnati, Ohio. App. filed April 15, 1896. The combination of a fan casing having an abrading inner surface, a combined fan and abrader comprising air-blast-producing blades and abrading surfaces, an approximately circular chamber and a straight outer wall provided with an over-

hanging upper portion which deflects the material upward and forward into said chamber across the air-blast.

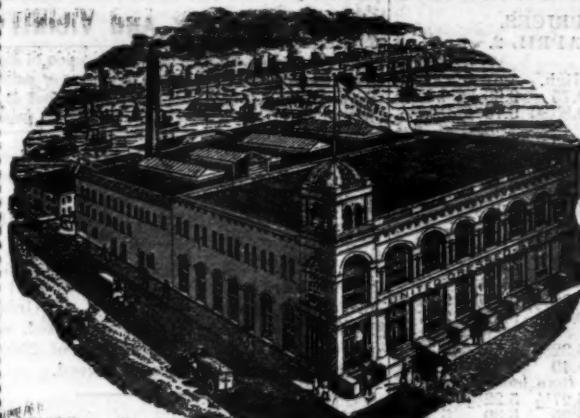
601,808.—MACHINE FOR WORKING HIDES OR SKINS; by A. F. Jones, Salem, Mass., assignor to the Vaughn Machine Co., Portland, Me. App. filed June 4, 1897. In a machine of the class described, the combination of the following instrumentalities, viz.: A movable work support upon which the hide or skin to be treated is placed, and an operating roll or cylinder supported by levers whose pivots are in a substantially vertical plane passing through the axis of the roll or cylinder, and normally held substantially in the path of movement of the work support, etc.

601,809.—MACHINE FOR WORKING HIDES OR SKINS; by Albert F. Jones, Salem, Mass.

601,833.—FILTER PRESS; by Eli E. Hendrick, Carbondale, Pa. App. filed July 14, 1896. In a filter adapted to separate material under pressure, the combination of a series of press elements arranged in series, each element comprising a ring or annulus, a filter medium removably connected therewith and having a substantially central opening, and a detachable locking-ring for securing said filtering medium to said ring or annulus.

601,931.—COMPRESSED MEAT CAN; by Jennie L. Black, Freeport, Ohio. App. filed Aug. 23, 1897. A can or casing for containing and compressing meats, comprising two semi-cylindrical sections pivoted to open and close, a cover for one end of the can, and a follower cap for the opposite end of the can comprising a casing movable in the can and having a perforated bottom, apertured walls, and substantial flange to engage the upper edge of the can.

601,996.—DEHORNER; by B. A. Bullock, Elba, Mich. App. filed Feb. 18, 1897. A dehorner comprising a stock, oppositely curved cutters applied to the same side of the stock, the one being pivoted and the other adjustable by means of independent adjusting and securing devices.



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Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

PACKING HOUSE, 80MERVILLE, MASS.

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PROVISIONS,
POULTRY
AND GAME,

BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS,

FULTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

John P. Squire & Sons'

HAMS AND BACON

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Telephone 282 Franklin. Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

DUESETT BRAND EXTRA OLEO OIL, Stearine, etc.

G. & D. ISAACS, WHOLESALE BUTCHERS

Abattoir and Salesroom:
240, 242, 244, 246, 248
Hudson Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STANLEY LARD, OLEO OIL, STEARINE, ETC.

REGD TRADE MARK.

HALLETT & CO.,

Packers and Provision Dealers.

102 WEST 21st ST., NEW YORK.

Registered Cable Address, "Roomfull," New York.

**PLANKINTON
PACKING CO.,**

**PORK AND BEEF PACKERS
AND PROVISION DEALERS.**
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The Chicago provision market has not been in a healthier condition than at present, for some time. Nearly all operators are feeling bullish. The decrease in the stocks of provisions at the close of business on March 31, which, though a decrease was expected, exceeded the estimates, has materially strengthened the market. Another factor in the strength was the Fairbank statement of the world's visible supply of lard, which is 354,000 tcs., or 61,000 tcs. less than March 1, and 178,000 tcs. smaller than a year ago. This, in the face of the large increase in the number of hogs packed, indicates an enormous consumption, and is a decided bull argument for lard. The consumptive demand both for domestic and export trade continues heavy, the shipments, for example, of the first two days of this week being 6,252,755 lb of lard and 9,024,969 lb of meats. The consumption is going on all the time, thus preventing any accumulation of stocks, while the receipts of hogs are about on a par with the shipments of the product. As to the war scare, it looks as if it had ceased to affect the market, which has evidently had its liquidation. The trade has been afraid of war affecting prices, when really it should advance them. Price had got down to a point where the scare ceased to affect them. The consumption will go right along in all parts of the country, war or no war, as people must eat. Traders are not looking for any material break, therefore, in the event of war. Packers have not hedged their holdings, hence the short interest is comparatively light. During the recent break packers bought up the offerings of outsiders, and it would seem that they would desire to see the market advance, so that they might sell to advantage. At the same time, it should be remembered that the packers are interested in keeping down the price of hogs, and so it is not likely that they would permit the price of provisions to get high enough to affect the hog market, at least not until the hogs begin to come in more freely, when the heavy receipts would be enough to keep the price down. As it is now, the price of hogs is relatively higher than the price of the product, provisions now being equal to hogs at \$8.80, while the hogs are selling from 10@20c. over that figure. The packing for the West showed an increase of 85,000 hogs during March, as compared with the corresponding month of 1897, but, as mentioned above, the consumptive demand has more than taken care of this increase. As the market now stands, there is no bear side to provisions. The majority of the best traders are bullish, and show a disposition to increase their holdings on weak spots. Provisions are now good purchase, and if bought on any small break will make money. The stocks are owned by strong parties, viz., the packers. The export trade promises to continue heavy, which will take care of any increase in the receipts of hogs.

PROVISIONS, OLEO-OIL, NEUTRAL, COTTONSEED PRODUCTS,
JENNINGS PROVISION CO.
EXPORTERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Royal Insurance Building. CHICAGO.

W. THOS. NASH,
BROKER.
Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.
240 LA SALLE ST.,
CHICAGO.

RANGE OF PRICES.
SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—
Open. High. Low. Close.
May..... 9.82½ 9.75 9.60 9.65
July..... 9.70 9.85 9.70 9.77½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—
May..... 5.15 5.20 5.12½ 5.20
July..... 5.15 5.27½ 5.15 5.27½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—
May..... 5.07½ 5.15 5.07½ 5.15
July..... 5.17½ 5.25 5.17½ 5.22½

TUESDAY (Holiday).

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—
May..... 9.90 9.92½ 9.77½ 9.87½
July..... 9.90 10.02½ 9.87½ 9.97½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—
May..... 5.25 5.32½ 5.25 5.32½
July..... 5.32½ 5.40 5.32½ 5.40

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—
May..... 5.25 5.27½ 5.22½ 5.25

July..... 5.35 5.35 5.30 5.35

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—
May..... 9.80 9.92½ 9.80 9.90
July..... 9.90 10.06 9.90 9.97½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—
May..... 5.22½ 5.27½ 5.22½ 5.25
July..... 5.32½ 5.35 5.30 5.32½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—
May..... 5.17½ 5.22½ 5.17½ 5.20
July..... 5.27½ 5.30 5.25 5.27½

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—
May..... 9.85 9.85 9.75 9.82½
July..... 9.92½ 9.95 9.85 9.90

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—
May..... 5.22½ 5.25 5.15 5.15
July..... 5.30 5.30 5.20 5.25

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—
May..... 5.17½ 5.17½ 5.15 5.15
July..... 5.27½ 5.27½ 5.20 5.22½

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—
May..... 9.75 9.85 9.75 9.82½
July..... 9.85 9.95 9.85 9.92½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—
May..... 5.17½ 5.20 5.17½ 5.17½
July..... 5.22½ 5.27½ 5.22½ 5.25

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—
May..... 5.20 5.20 5.17½ 5.17½
July..... 5.20 5.27½ 5.20 5.25

GAIN IN HOG PACKING.

The following table exhibits the number of hogs estimated packed from February 28 to April 4 in Chicago, as compared with the returns of previous years:

1898.....	557,000	1891.....	571,000
1897.....	483,000	1890.....	431,000
1896.....	463,000	1889.....	356,000
1895.....	568,000	1888.....	309,000
1894.....	483,000	1887.....	303,000
1893.....	246,000	1886.....	346,000
1892.....	401,000	1885.....	386,000

SHIPMENT OF TALLOW.

A Canadian contemporary states that 55 tons of tallow were recently shipped from Halifax to the United Kingdom. This shipment is expected to be the forerunner of a permanent trade. Formerly the largest producer down by the sea disposed of the product to the Intercolonial Railway Co., but this year the railway adopted a mineral oil for lubricating, instead of tallow, on the ground of economy.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 44.

** Armour Packing Co., of Henderson street, Jersey City, have this week had additional rails and tracking placed in their premises to facilitate the handling of their products.

** J. M. & P. Scanlon report that they have a conditional order from the Government for to supply the Army and Navy of Greater New York, in case they are mobilized, with mutton and veal to the extent of 250,000 pounds. Contract is already signed.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

An unusually large number of new members were elected this week at the Produce Exchange, as follows: Robert Scannell, brokerage; John H. Thomas, Jr., grain; Henry Bell, Commercial Telegram Bureau; John L. Brunning, flour; Joseph W. Craig, petroleum; John A. Devine, provisions; F. W. Hvoslef, ship brokerage; Chas. F. Lehr, provisions; Max C. Mayer, grain exporter; F. H. Norton, shipping and commission; Aaron L. Salmon, flour; Geo. C. Shane, flour; Moses Stern, slaughterer.

There were proposed for membership at the Produce Exchange: Chas. A. Stern, life insurance, proposed by Mario Liebman, and Russell M. King, freight brokerage and forwarding agent, proposed by H. H. Hirschell.

Visitors at the Produce Exchange: A. J. Forsyth, Glasgow; E. J. Ferguson, Pittsburgh; Albert Harrington, Minneapolis; Gustave Schlesinger, London; A. L. Ireland, Boston; C. F. Dick, Galveston, Texas; E. H. Bingham, Chicago; C. H. Hannan, Philadelphia, and R. A. Wallace, London.

SOAP NOTES.

Kleinburg's soap factory, near St. Joseph, Mo., was destroyed by fire last week.

A building permit was obtained by William Waltke, of Second street and East Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for a soap factory on the east side of the Wabash Railroad, between John and East Grand avenues. It is to be 47 by 173 feet, three stories high and will cost \$5,000. The contractor's name is not given.

The J. B. Williams Company, of Glastonbury, Conn., has moved several of the departments of its soap shop into its new mill which was recently completed, where it is much better equipped for business than in its old location. The room used for many years in the old mill for packing the shaving soap for shipment will be abandoned for this use and the chemical laboratory will be located there instead. The work done in this room will be carried on in the new mill.

The Gem Water Motor Fan.

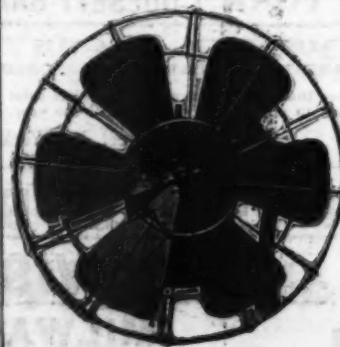
NOVEL IN CONSTRUCTION.
AS EASILY INSTALLED AS
AN ELECTRIC FAN MOTOR.

Discounts for exclusive Agents.
Correspondence Solicited.

Simple.
Effective.
Economical.
Noiseless.
List Price, \$10.00.

JUST THE THING FOR BUTCHERS, MEAT-MARKETS
AND PACKING-HOUSES. Agents Wanted.

THE SCHNEIDER MFG. CO.,
1438 Hamilton St. O.



THE UNITED STATES EXPORT ASSOCIATION

A CO-OPERATION OF THE LEADING
INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY TO
SECURE A LARGER EXPORT BUSI-
NESS; LIMITING THE INDIVIDUAL
EXPENSE TO ONE HUNDRED DOL-
LARS PER YEAR.

To bring American producers and foreign
buyers together:

First—By obtaining and circulating among
its members the latest and most authentic in-
formation regarding foreign markets; the
names and addresses of reliable buyers; the
inauguration of new enterprises likely to re-
quire American goods.

Second—By giving our manufacturers an
opportunity to cultivate acquaintance and ad-
vertise their wares abroad through foreign
bulletins sent out to the world's markets in
different languages.

Third—By maintaining agencies throughout
the world for gathering and disseminating in-
formation, of interest to ourselves and to our
prospective customers, to the end that the
merits of American goods may be known,
and that they may be as easily procured in
any market as is now possible with the prod-
ucts of England, France and Germany.

Fourth—By providing suitable offices in
New York where foreign buyers upon their
arrival in this country can find interpreters,
obtain information, and meet the representa-
tives of American manufacturers—all foreign
correspondents to work in close connection
with this office, thus forming an intelligent,
far-reaching machinery for influencing trade.

Fifth—To furnish members translations of
correspondence, information regarding cus-
toms laws and their changes, to answer in-
quiries regarding transportation, exchange, in-
surance and credits. To promote communica-
tion and reciprocity between the United
States and foreign countries. To co-operate
with and supplement the efforts of other orga-
nizations to the end of enlarging our ex-
port trade. The trend of the world's devel-
opment is in our direction, and with intelli-
gent and persistent effort, the center of ex-
change can gradually be transferred to this
country, with all that it implies.

Sixth—The United States form the greatest
producing country on the globe; our capacity
to produce is fast exceeding our ability to
consume; our fields, forests, mines and fac-
tories can supply the world; the ingenuity of
our inventors is proverbial; the quality and
utility of our products are recognised where-
ever introduced; with increasing facilities of
communication "the field is the world," and
with intelligent effort we can command a rea-
sonable share of the world's trade. It will
be the constant aim of the United States Ex-
port Association to make every effort to ac-
quaint foreign countries with the greatness
of this country and its ability to supply the
world's wants.

Respectfully submitted,

U. S. EXPORT ASSOCIATION,
F. B. THURBER, President,
148 Chambers Street, New York.
Correspondence solicited.***

BERTH LEVI & CO.

62 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. 19 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO.

HOG AND BEEF CASINGS.

Importers of English, Russian and New Zealand Sheep Casings.

BEST GERMAN POTATO FLOUR.

FOOD PRESERVATIVE (DRY ANTISEPTIC).

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(Established 1876.)

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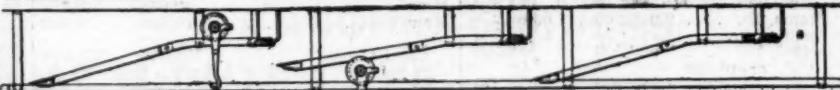
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SAUSAGES

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PACKERS—
TAKE NOTICE. SELF-ACTING BEEF SWITCHES (Patented).



Reducing Labor.

Safer in Construction.

Strongest and the Cheapest

and Best in the Market.

No Additional Expense in Handling.

For particulars and prices apply F. J. KOBLISH, 130 W. 61st Street, New York City.

SPICES

PLAUT & STRETCH,
Importers and Jobbers of SPICES,
"PURITY SPICE MILLS,"
50 Pearl Street, New York.
Supplies for the Packing, Provision and
Sausage Making Trades a specialty.
If QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS

N. WOLFSKEHL & CO., SAUSAGE CASINGS.

256 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

SALTPETRE KNOWLES BROS.

181 Pearl Street, New York.

GRANULATED, POWDERED, CRYSTALS. . . . MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS . . .

STOCK OF PROVISIONS IN VARIOUS CITIES.

CHICAGO.

Stocks of provisions in Chicago at close of business March 31, 1898, as reported to the Board of Trade:

	Mar. 31, '98.	Mar. 31, '97.
Mess pork, winter pkd., new, bbls.	72,572	104,051
Mess pork, winter pkd., (old), '96-'97.	51,901	46,801
Mess pork, winter pkd., (old), '95-'96.	10	637
Mess pork, summer packed, bbls.		45
Other kinds barreled pork, bbls.	49,549	33,622
P. S. lard, contract (new, old), tcs.	*135,618	1248,773
Other kinds lard.	7,674	6,503
S. R. middles, Ib.	16,942,586	25,848,433
S. C. middles, Ib.	1,701,900	1,863,490
Ex. S. C. middles, Ib.	5,439,325	7,661,471
L. C. middles, Ib.	867,966	707,086
D. S. shoulders, Ib.	1,518,867	1,701,353
S. P. shoulders, Ib.	3,122,962	2,906,806
S. P. hams, Ib.	53,261,380	46,942,505
D. S. bellies, Ib.	15,205,215	10,722,224
S. P. bellies, Ib.	9,828,130	8,480,456
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, Ib.	11,958,785	7,625,780
S. P. Boston shoulders, Ib.	3,811,962	1,851,450
S. P. skinn'd hams, Ib.	10,444,300	11,789,754
Other cut meats, Ib.	28,443,201	12,634,337

*Of which 38,701 lbs. were made previous to Oct. 1, 1897.
†Of which 66,506 tcs. were made previous to Oct. 1, 1896.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Received, March, '98.	Shipped, March, '97.
Pork, bbls.	353
Lard, gr. weight, Ib.	5,565,750
Meats, gr. weight, Ib.	20,962,060
Live hogs, number.	631,731
Dressed hogs, number.	1,385
Average weight of hogs received, March, 229 Ib.; March, 1897, 230 Ib.; March, 1896, 246 Ib.	

MILWAUKEE.

Monthly report of stocks of provisions in Milwaukee at the close of business March 31, 1898, as reported to the Registrar of Provisions of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Mar. 31, '98.	Mar. 31, '97.
Mess pork, winter pkd. (old), bbls.	235	43
Mess pork, winter pkd. bbls.	10,241	22,559
Other kinds barreled pork, bbls.	6,112	4,598
P. S. lard, contr't, tcs.	2,285	18,205
Other kinds lard, tcs.	861	1,814
Short rib middles, Ib.	1,863,548	5,230,114
S. C. middles, Ib.	620,371	1,407,409
Ex. S. C. middles, Ib.	442,372	605,379
L. C. middles, Ib.	274,492	425,456
D. S. shoulders, Ib.	267,804	174,220
S. P. shoulders, Ib.	854,310	658,467
S. P. hams, Ib.	9,016,200	5,509,250
D. S. bellies, Ib.	2,717,044	1,349,561
S. P. bellies, Ib.	899,200	483,300
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, Ib.	1,975,200	678,824
S. P. Boston shoulders, Ib.		7,500
S. P. skinn'd hams, Ib.	575,700	460,100
Other cut meats, Ib.	6,755,844	3,040,468

KANSAS CITY.

The stocks of provisions in Kansas City at the close of business March 31, were as follows:

	March 31, 1898.	March 31, 1897.
Mess pork, bbls.	3,380	1,572
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,575	2,662
P. S. lard, con't, tcs.	9,784	20,741
Other kinds lard, tcs.	3,602	2,104
S. R. middles, Ib.	8,374,774	5,400,944
S. C. middles, Ib.	2,418,108	3,697,265
Ex. S. C. middles, Ib.	5,891,139	6,025,088
L. C. middles, Ib.	171,383	78,636
D. S. shoulders, Ib.	4,471,246	1,701,490
D. S. bellies, Ib.	4,149,149	2,904,787
S. P. shoulders, Ib.	1,173,061	880,354
S. P. hams, Ib.	18,726,971	17,353,434
S. P. bellies, Ib.	6,906,733	6,120,326
S. P. Cal. hams, Ib.	4,472,979	2,931,948
S. P. skinn'd hams, Ib.	3,192,185	1,691,450
Other cuts meat, Ib.	8,175,004	8,235,662

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

The stocks of provisions in South Omaha, Neb., at the close of business March 31, 1898, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade, were as follows:

Mar. 31, '98. Mar. 31, '97.

Mess pork, bbls.	532	1,125
Other pork, bbls.	5,617	3,721
P. S. lard contr't, tcs.	1,606	3,083
Other kinds lard, tcs.	1,042	789
Short rib middles, Ib.	2,647,991	5,461,215
S. C. middles, Ib.	1,775,372	1,258,598
Ex. S. C. middles, Ib.	4,157,923	5,704,331
L. C. middles, Ib.	92,858	123,504
D. S. shoulders, Ib.	770,047	926,054
S. P. shoulders, Ib.	1,054,201	1,074,606
S. P. hams, Ib.	11,799,673	10,584,658
D. S. bellies, Ib.	3,985,917	1,199,536
S. P. bellies, Ib.	3,966,153	4,025,457
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, Ib.	3,331,577	1,600,596
S. P. skinn'd hams, Ib.	1,998,041	2,352,490
Other cut meats, Ib.	4,811,947	3,858,164

LIVE HOGS.

March, 1898. March, 1897.

Received	136,085	111,448
Shipped	13,138	3,225
Driven out	122,392	105,778

Average weight of hogs received March, 1898, 260 lb.; March, 1897, 260 lb.

LIVERPOOL.

Stocks of provisions in Liverpool on the dates given compare as follows:

April 1, 1898. April 1, 1897.

Bacon, boxes	16,400	20,700
Hams, boxes	7,400	3,900
Lard, tcs.	50,000	63,000

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF LARD.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Co. give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which are added estimates of former years and stocks in cities named:

Apr. 1, '98. Apr. 1, '97.

Liverpool and Manchester	49,000	63,000
Other British ports	12,000	14,000
Hamburg	15,000	35,000
Bremen	2,000	3,000
Berlin	5,000	3,000
Baltic ports	5,000	11,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Mannheim	1,000	1,500
Antwerp	10,000	38,000
French ports	8,000	11,000
Italian and Spanish ports.	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	108,000	181,000
Afloat for Europe	70,000	48,000
Total in Europe and afloat	178,000	229,000
Chicago contract	135,618	248,773
Chicago, other kind	7,674	6,503
East St. Louis	255	2,310
Kansas City	13,446	22,908
Omaha	2,648	3,872
New York	16,888	19,708
Total tierces	354,529	533,074

PORK PACKING.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	March 1 to March 30.	1898.	1897.
Chicago	405,000	410,000	
Kansas City	235,000	203,000	
Omaha	120,000	104,000	
St. Louis	110,000	107,000	
Indianapolis	59,500	39,000	
Milwaukee, Wis.	44,000	29,000	
Cudahy, Wis.	21,300	18,000	
Cincinnati	48,000	52,000	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	31,200	25,500	
Ottumwa, Iowa	40,300	33,100	
Sioux City, Iowa	26,000	16,500	
St. Joseph, Mo.	18,500	12,500	
Cleveland, Ohio	27,000	46,000	
Louisville, Ky.	28,000	23,000	
St. Paul, Minn.	31,000	12,000	
Bloomington, Ill.	10,700	3,100	
Marshalltown, Iowa	11,000	8,500	
Nebraska City, Neb.	21,000	10,700	
New Brighton, Minn.	4,500	10,000	

NEW YORK MARKETS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The market for ocean freights continues strong. We quote:

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	13/	15/	\$0.18
Canned m'ats	13/	20/	96 Marks.
Bacon	15/	20/	93 "
Lard, tcs.	15/	23/	96 "
Lard (sm. p. lugs.)	17/6	23/	1.10 "
Butter	30/	30/	2 M. "
Tallow	15/	20/	95 "
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	3/	4/	95 "
Beef, etc., tcs.	3/	4/	95 "
Pork, per 100 lbs.	2/	3/	3.50 "

Direct port U. K. 3/ for large steamers, and 3/6 for small steamers at berths terms. Direct port continent berths 3/4. Cork for orders 3/4.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Liv. m'at	Quart. Beef
Eastmans Company	.....	.....	3,440
Armour & Co.	.....	.....	322
Nelson Morris	.....	.....	2,560
Swift and Company	.....	.....	1,622
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger	760	.....	2,416
J. Shamborg & Son.	837	1,100	.....
D. H. Sherman	400	.....	.....
Eppstein & Sanders	140	.....	.....
Douglas Keifer	100	.....	.....
Pritchard, Moore & Co.	200	55	.....
G. F. Lough & Co.	18	.....	.....
D. G. Culver	30	.....	.....
L. S. Dillenback	10	.....	.....
J. H. Wilkerson	39	.....	.....

Total shipments 2,485, 1,195, 10,260

Boston " this week 3,459, 2,340, 7,822

Baltimore " " 1,213, 1,198, 1,510

Philad'l'a. " " 838 " " 1,048

Portland " " 370 " " 500

St. John's, N. B. " " 2,749 " " 2,416

To Liverpool 5,113 5,138 16,602

To Glasgow 100 " " " "

To Hull 77 " " " "

To Bristol 200 " " " "

To Avonmouth 63 " " " "

To Southampton 40 " " " "

To Bermuda and West Indies 95 " " " "

Total to all ports 8,344 8,283 20,800

" " " last week 7,785 2,905 27,699

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers 5 10 & 5 35</

EASTMANS COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

Salesroom and Abattoir:

59th STREET, 11th AND 12th AVENUES.

NEW YORK.

Telephone Call, 896-38th St.

Main Office Telephone Call, 641-38th St.

TELEPHONE NO. 87-39TH STREET.

JOSEPH STERN & SON

(Successors to STERN & METZGER.)

WHOLESALE BUTCHERS

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BY PERUSING PAGE 45

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BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, April 2, 1898. They are a reprint from our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, sent out to houses on April 4, who subscribe to same.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

(New York City.)

Mortgages.

Alexander, Morris, 1660 Ave. A; to R. Gambitz	\$200
Callari, Giuseppe, 227 Mott St.; to G. Maurrone	17
Froelke, Hy., 1491 Lexington Ave.; to J. Levy	150
Murphy, Mary A., 651 East 16th St.; to D. Meyer	125

Bills of Sale.

Brill, Saml., 188 Orchard St.; to M. Samilinsky	\$82
Scanga, Salvatore, 943 6th Ave.; to P. Pati	500
Wich, Christopher, 1003 Forest Ave.; to M. Stoeker	250

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Frank, W. S., 89 Ralph Ave.; to Dumrauf & Wicke	\$250
Roth, Henriette, 135 Wyckoff St.; to Karoline Gunter	600

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Heidelberger, Herman, Kearney; to D. R. McNaught	\$211
Klein, John, et al.; to H. Eggers & Co.	500
Rosenberg, Abraham, Hoboken; to Mary Rosenberg	500

GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, April 2, 1898. They are a reprint from our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, sent out to houses on April 4, who subscribe to same.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

(New York City.)

Mortgages.

Karp, Simon, 175 Ave. C; to Danzig & Krakower	\$20
Morgan Farm Dairy Co., 394 Manhattan Ave.; to W. D. Hatch	100
Riehm, Cath., 21 West 100th St.; to F. Hoff	100
Scholzel, Paul, 163 9th Ave.; to W. Rehling	450
Clements, Therese, Coney Island; to Duparquet H. & M. Co.	70
Frank, Otto, 170 Forsyth St.; to Deutschmen & Feitel	44
Krauss, M., & Co., 106 2d Ave.; to S. Lesser	100
Lake, W. W., 375 Bowery; to Mutual Loan Association	200
Liebman & Rubin, 14 Ann St.; to C. F. Goddard	100
Rombout, Cornelius, 1843 3d Ave.; to Bloom & Fleiderman (R.)	370
Wiertz, Max, 45 Broadway; to Marie Wiertz	2,000

Bills of Sale.

Barry, James, 579 1st Ave.; to J. F. Mahoney	\$700
Frank, Louise, 387 2d Ave.; to M. & J. Helyser	750
Golyne, Ivan, 607 Kingsbridge Road; to J. Y. Fitzsimmons	1
Italiener, Alex., 376 Amsterdam Ave.; to Louise Italiener	300
Imman, Chas., 5 Morton St.; to J. M. Dorris	350
Penker, Edmund, 166 East 7th St.; to Franziskus Penker	1
Reznick, Max, 157 2d Ave.; to B. Hirsch	375

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Lawrence, Thos. A., 458 Nostrand Ave.; to W. H. Hinze	\$850
Michaelis, H., 46 Union Ave.; to C. E. Ludder	1,000
Neumer, C. J., 962 DeKalb Ave.; to S. Hamburger (Fish)	500
Nicholson, G. F., 1031 Atlantic Ave.; to A. G. Corwin & Co. (Milk)	257
Dies, J., Phillips' Hotel, Parkville; to S. Liebmann's Sons B. Co.	600
Marahrens, R., Canarsie Pier; to Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach R. R.	2,000
Noelte, Mary, 140 Flatbush Ave.; to W. Engel	1,000
Yeager, M. W., 11 Elm Place; to W. T. Peters	300

Bills of Sale.

Clements, A. E., 36 Manhasset Place; to Anna E. Clements	\$250
Elsner, H., 201 Wallabout Market; to W. Jacob	600
Hann, F., 582 Central Ave.; to A. Schabbingo	250
Meyer, W., 46 Union Ave.; to H. Michaelis	1,000
Rini, A., 145 21st St.; to A. Rolotto & G. Bruns (all title)	800
Schluter, R. N., 222 Reid Ave.; to H. N. Schluter	1,000
Schluter, R. N., 321 Broadway; to W. B. A. Jurgens	2,500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Brunjes, M. J., West Hoboken; to H. Krumper	\$265
Rosenberg, Abraham, Hoboken; to Mary Rosenberg (See Butchers.)	
Willner, Joseph, West Hoboken; to M. Cash, et al.	300

Bills of Sale.

Braun, Rudolph; to C. Becker	\$850
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NOTE.—The above information will be furnished in our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, nearly one week ahead of this publication to all those who may desire to order it. Price, \$2.00 per year, 52 weekly numbers.

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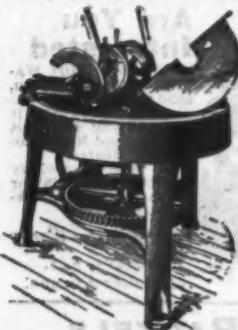
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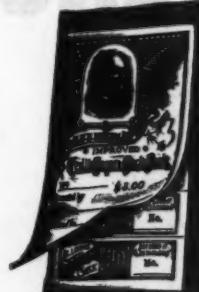
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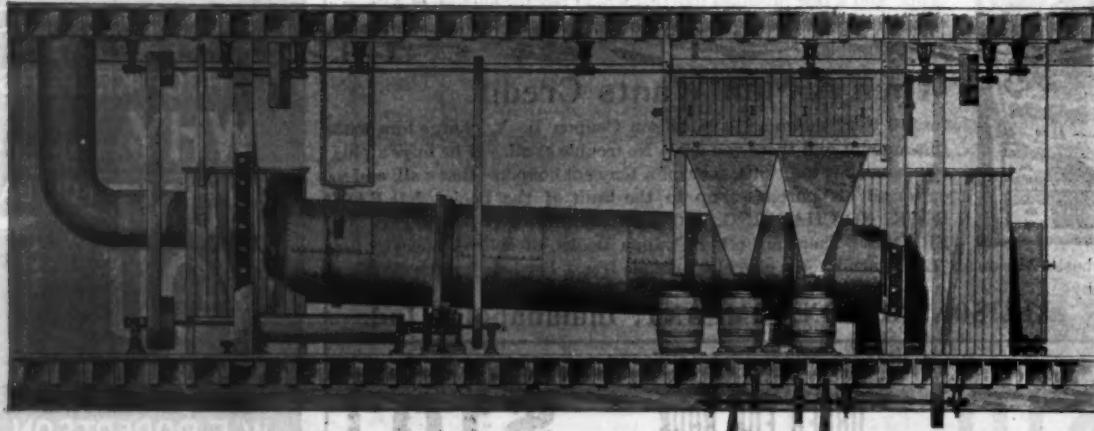
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Per dozen.	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$16.00

STAR BUTCHER ★ SAW BLADES.

Length in inches.	Width in inches.	Guard.	Teeth to inch.	Per dozen.	Per Gross.
10	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
12	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
14	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
16	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
18	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
20	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
22	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
24	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
26	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
28	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
30	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
32	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
34	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
36	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
38	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
40	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
42	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
44	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
46	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
48	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
50	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
52	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
54	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
56	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
58	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
60	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
62	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
64	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
66	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
68	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
70	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
72	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
74	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
76	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
78	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
80	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
82	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
84	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
86	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
88	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
90	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
92	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
94	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
96	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
98	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
100	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
102	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
104	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
106	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
108	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
110	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
112	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
114	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
116	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
118	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
120	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
122	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
124	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
126	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
128	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
130	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
132	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
134	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
136	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
138	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
140	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
142	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
144	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
146	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
148	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
150	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
152	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
154	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
156	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
158	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
160	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
162	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
164	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
166	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
168	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
170	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
172	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
174	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
176	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
178	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
180	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
182	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
184	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
186	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
188	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
190	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
192	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
194	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
196	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
198	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
200	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
202	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
204	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
206	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
208	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
210	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
212	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
214	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
216	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
218	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
220	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
222	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
224	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
226	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
228	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
230	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
232	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
234	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
236	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
238	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
240	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
242	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
244	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
246	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
248	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
250	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
252	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
254	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
256	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
258	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
260	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
262	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
264	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
266	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
268	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
270	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
272	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
274	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
276	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
278	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
280	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
282	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
284	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
286	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
288	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
290	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
292	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
294	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
296	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
298	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
300	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
302	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
304	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
306	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
308	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
310	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
312	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
314	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
316	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
318	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
320	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
322	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
324	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
326	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
328	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
330	12	12	10	\$12.00	\$12.00
332	12	12			



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